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## Vou Are Invited. . . .

to visit our Nursery and see the wide variety of plants growing here and the many acres of choice stock from which you can make your selections. For many years the name Bulk's Nurseries has been synonymous with high-grade stock and efficient and
 courteous service that enables our customers to get the greatest amount of pleasure and satisfaction out of the use of our material.

## HONEST VALUE

for every dollar invested in our products is the policy of Bulk's Nurseries, and we arc proud to live up to this reputation. Our prices are as reasonable as is consistcnt with the highcst grade of material, and we invite you to make comparisons with any similar quality of material. We can save you moncy on your nceds and give you the utmost in plant value.

## "OUT WHERE THE WINDMILL IS"

Our office and Nurseries are on the Merrick Road, one mile west of the village of Babylon, L. I. You can't miss the place--just look for the large Dutch windmill. During spring and fall we are open on Sunday.

## PROMPT AND EFFICIENT NURSERY SALES SERVICE

available for those who wish to call and select plants to take home. From time to time we have special sales on seasonal articles, and we urge you to take advantage of them.

We cordially invite you to come when the trees and shrubs are in full bloom and make your selections then. Plants can be labeled and delivered for you when you want them.

## LANDSCAPE SERVICE

Let us help you with your planting problems. Our Landscape Department is maintained as part of our service to our customers. To accomplish satisfactory planting results, one must know the characteristics of plants such as height, time of flowering, ultimate shape, suitability for sun or shade, adaptation to soil and exposure, etc. Our landscape men through training and experience are well prepared to help you.

We will gladly draw sketches and plans to fit your particular need. This service, in most cases, is rendered free of cost, except where elaborate plans, specifications and special trips are necessary, in which case a small fee will be charged which will be credited to customer's account when order is placed.

Phone Babylon 444 or drop us a card and our representative will be glad to call on you to make suggestions and offer advice without obligations to you. Our scrvice extends throughout entire Long Island and the Metropolitan area.

Appointments at your home, any day including Sunday, will be gladly made and kept.
Telephone: Babybon 444

## BULK'S NURSERIES

## Planting Seasons

Evergreens may be planted from the time the frost leaves the ground until the latter part of June, though early planting is much preferred. Some varieties ean be moved satisfactorily during the summer months. August, September, and October are excellent months.

Plant shrubs, trees, and fruit trees from the latter part of March until June, and from the middle of October until the ground freezes.

Pot-grown Roses can be moved the entire summer and continue to bloom.

## General Directions for Ordering and Our Terms

Always give address and desired time of delivery; otherwise we forward by the most economical route. Practically all our deliverics will be made by our trucks. Our free-delivery radius on orders amounting to $\$ 10$ or more extends 30 miles from our Nursery. This enables distant customers to get the benefit of local prices. During planting season, loads are combined for each locality at Icast twice a week. Beyond this 30 -mile limit, a small charge will be made for delivery to eover cost, unless otherwise arranged at time of sale.
The cost of planting, if we do it, is borne by the purchaser. Our charge merely covers the cost of labor, fertilizer, etc.

## GUARANTEE

Because all our stock is freshly dug and reaches the customer in fine, healthy condition, and because of the utmost eare and skill used in growing our plants, we agree to rcplace any plants sold, at the prices published in this book, that may die within one year from date of delivery from other causes than abuse or neglect, but we make the following reservations:

The account must be paid within 30 days from date of invoice.

The eustomer pays the cost of delivery and planting of the replaced plants.
In the event we shall not have in stock, at the time for replacement, plants like those originally supplied, we are to apply the amount of credit representing the cost of the original plants toward the purchase of other plants that the customer may at the time select and which we can supply.

We guarantee our stock to be true to name and will replace any that prove otherwise or refund purchase price.

## SPECIAL SERVICE

We are prepared to furnish eompetent gardeners at the proper seasons to do all kinds of garden work, such as general overhauling, summer and winter pruning, spraying, hedgetrimming, fertilizing, winter mulching, tree-repair work, etc. Sueh work is important and should be entrusted only to eapable men.

## ORNAMENTAL and SHADE TREES

IN addition to the trees which are valued for their shade, there are flowering trees which, at different times during the spring and summer, shower the lawn with their bloom. Do not forget that while shade trees add materially to the property value and landscape charm of your home, the initial cost is very small as compared with the enjoyment that you receive. The average shade tree is a long investment and returns your money manifold throughout the years of its usefulness.

## ACER . The Maples

Acer dasycarpum. Silver Maple. Foliage light green, silvery underneath. One of the hardiest and fastest growing shade trees. Prefers rich, moist soil but will thrive almost anywhere except on dry ground. Each 12 to 16 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 500$ 12 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 750 12 to 16 ft ., $31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000 12 to 16 ft ., 4 to 5 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1400 12 to 16 ft ., 5 to 6 -in. cal. . ....................... 1800 12 to 16 ft ., 6 to 7 -in. cal. . . ............................. . . . 2500
A. dasycarpum wieri. Wier's Cutleaf Maple. A graceful, drooping, cut-leaved form of Maple. Very ornamental as a lawn tree.
12 to 14 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1000$ 12 to 14 ft ., $31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1350 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to 5 -in. cal. .............................. 1800
A. ginnala. Amur Maple. A graceful shrub, or smaIl tree, up to 20 feet. The foliage is bright green and the autumn coloring is very brilliant. The flowers are fragrant.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . \$1 25 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$3 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 1. 75 | 8 to 10 ft . | 600 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 250 | 10 to 12 ft . | 1000 |

Acer platanoides. Norway Maple. A splendid variety for street and lawn planting because of its large, rounding, spreading head and broad, dark green foliage. Very hardy. One of the best strect trees.

Each
8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 275$ 10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350 10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to $2{ }^{2}$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 450 12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 600 12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 800 14 to 16 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000 14 to 16 ft ., $31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1400 14 to 16 ft ., 4 to $41 / 2$-in. cal. . ... . .................... . . 1800 14 to 16 ft ., $41 / 2$ to 5 -in. cal. . . . . . ............... . . 2400 14 to 16 ft ., 5 to 6 -in. cal......................... . . 3500 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 6$ to 7 -in. cal. ............................. 5000 14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 7$ to 8 -in. cal............................. 7000
A. platanoides schwedleri. A variety of Norway Maple which has red leaves in early summer, changing to a purplish tint. Each 8 to 10 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 450$ 10 to 12 ft ., $13 / 4$ to 2 -in. cal. . ... ................... 600
A. rubrum. Red Maple. Dense foliage and beautiful fall coloring make this a popular variety. Succeeds in wet situations where no other Maple will live. Each
10 to 12 ft ., $11 / 2$ to $13 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 450$
10 to 12 ft ., $1 \frac{3}{4}$ to $2{ }^{-i n . ~ c a l . ~ . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ . ~ . ~} 600$
12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . ............................ . . 800

## Plants for Every Purpose

There is a tree, an evergreen, a shrub, a perennial for every possible place or situation. The problem is to select the type of plant most suitable for each place. We sball be glad to offer suggestions at all times, and to belp you in every way to secure the best possible results from planting material.



Flowering Crabs and Prunus

## JAPANESE MAPLES

Acer palmatum (polymorphum). Japanese Maple. Dense, graceful habit, with foliage that assumes the most striking colors. Suitable for specimens and for color effect in mixed plantings.

|  | Each | 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}. . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ . ~ \$ 700 ~$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 f | \$500 | 6 to 8 ft...... . . . . . . . 1000 |

A. palmatum dissectum atropurpureum. Red Thread-leaf Maple. A red-Icaved form of the above.
 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .500 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. . 2500
A. palmatum atropurpureum. Blood-leaf Japanese Maple. Blood-red leaves in the spring, which Iater change to dark purple. Most effective when planted with evergreens; also very showy as a lawn specimen.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$150 | 3 to 4 ft . | . $\$ 700$ |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 250 | 4 to 5 ft . | 1200 |
| to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1800 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 450 | 6 to 7 ft . | 2400 |

## AMYGDALUS

Amygdalus persica, magnifica, Clara Meyer, and rubra. Double-flowering Peach. A very decorative tree with attractive, double red or pink blossoms appearing before the leaves.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . \$200 | 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1500 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 300 |  |  |

## A Safe Investment

Planting is one of the fow investments which do not depreciate. It always brings increased returns in actual value and satisfaction. Sbade trees, ornamental trees, and flowering strubs create value that increases the wortb of a property at least $20 \%$. The return is immediate and ii increases every vear.

Deduct 10 per cent of unit price for 10 or more of one variety in one size

Acer palmatum dissectum. Tbread-leaf Maple. A graceful, slow-growing tree with lacy and attractive green foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . \$3 00 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$2500 |
| 2 to 3 ft . | 500 | 6 to 7 ft . | 4500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 1000 | 7 to 8 ft . | 5500 |



Cornus florida (White-flowering Dogwood)

BETULA . The Birches
Betula alba. European White Birch. A tall, graceful tree of moderately quick growth, with spray-like branches and silvery bark. It makes a valuable specimen tree for the lawn and is cxcellent for group planting. Each 6 to $8 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$. ........... $\$ 200$ 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. 8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to 2 -in. cal. 450 10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. 700

## CATALPA

Catalpa bignonioides nana. Umbrella Tree. SmaII tree with rounded head and small leaves on a straight stem. Most valuable for formal effects and usually planted in pairs.
4 to 6 -ft. stems, 2 -year head. $\$ 200$ 4 to 6 -ft. stems, 3 -year head. 300
C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. Quick-growing tree with somewhat coarsc leaves. Most usefuI for planting near the shore. Flowers arc white spotted with brown.

Each



Japanese Flowering Cherries. See page 7

## CERCIS

Cercis canadensis. American Red-bud. An abundance of a most unusual shade of reddish flowers covers the tree in April before the large, heart-shaped leaves appear. Very effective combined with dogwood.
3 to 4 ft .

4 to 5 ft .

CERASUS. See Prunus, page 6


Pink-flowering Dogwood

## CRATEGUS • The Hawthorn

Cratægus cordata. Washington Hawtborn. A very desirable small tree of compact growth. Will thrive in any soil. Bears white flowers in June followed by rich scarlet berries in the fall.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | . \$3 00 | 6 to 8 ft . | \$6 00 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 450 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1000 |

C. oxyacantha splendens. Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn. A mass of double, rich, deep crimson flowers. Luxuriant foliage. Excellent specimen trec.
C. oxyacantha rosea plena. Double Pink-flowering Hawthorn. Resembles the above, with pale pink blossoms.
Price of above two varieties: Each Each 4 to 5 ft .

| $\$ 3$ | 50 | 6 to 8 ft. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

$\$ 650$
5 to 6 ft .
4501

## CORNUS • The Dogwoods

Cornus florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Of regular habit, with spreading, open top. Showy white flowers cover the tree in May before the leaves appear and in autumn the green leaves turn dark red.

C. florida rubra. One of the fincst flowering trces, of similar habit to the white Dogwood, except that the blossons are of a Iovely pink shade. While it is beautiful blooming by itself. it is especially lovely when planted among trees of the white variety.

Each
3 to 4 ft .
4 to 5 ft .
5 to 6 ft .
6 to 7 ft .
$\$ 300$
3300
400
600
1000

7 to 8 ft .
$\$ 1400$
8 to 0 lt. . . . . . . . . 1800
9 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . .2200$
10 to 12 ft .

## FAGUS • The Beech

Fagus sylvatica riversi. Rivers Beech. A medium-sized tree of pyramidal form, with bright purple foliage. Compact, symmetrical growth and a valuable lawn specimen.

F. sylvatica. European Beech. A form of the above with bright green foliage. Each Each
 6 to 7 ft . 700

## LARIX • The Larch

Larix europæa. European Larch. A tree full of character, rapid-growing, with fresh, light green foliage, but particularly eharming in early spring.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 ft . | . \$6 00 | 12 to 14 ft . | \$1200 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 800 |  |  |

## MAGNOLIA • The Magnolias

Magnolia soulangeana. Saucer Magnolia. A sturdy tree of moderate size, covered in April with large white flowers, tinged purple on the outside, before the leaves appear. A very handsome and ornamental flowering tree.
M. soulangeana alba superba. Large Saucer Magnolia. This is a small-tree type with pure white flowers borne in great profusion.
M. soulangeana alexandrina. Alexander Magnolia. Flowers similar to Soulangeana, but appearing about 10 days Iater.


M. soulangeana nigra. Purple Saucer Magnolia. A variety of Soulangeana with dark purple flowers. Blooms in Iate May, making it the latest blooming Magnolia.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . \$400 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$10 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 600 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1500 |

M. stellata. Star Magnolia. This is a slow-growing variety and becomes widespreading in time. The pure white, starJike flowers open before the leaves, sometimes in March, and have a very delicate fragrance.

|  | Each |  | Eac |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to | . $3^{0} 00$ | $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | \$10 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 500 | 4 to 5 ft . | 1500 |
|  | 750 |  |  |

## MALUS • The Flowering Crabs

Malus atrosanguinea. A very fine variety with brilliant carmine flowers.
M. eleyi. Eley Crab. This variety has purple foliage and bright purple flowers.
M. floribunda. Purple Crab. A gorgeous tree at all seasons of the year, with a profusion of single crimson flowers in early spring.
M. ioensis plena. Becbiel Crab. One of the most beautiful of the Flowering Crabs, producing large, double, fragrant pink flowers resembling miniature roses. Makes a compact, upright specimen.
Price of above four varieties: Each Each
 5 to 6 ft. ............ 3758 to 12 ft ., spec. . $\$ 1000$ up

## MORUS • The Mulberry

Morus alba pendula. Weeping Mulberry. One of the best small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfeet, umbrellashaped head of light green foliage. Fruit reddish purple. Very thrifty and hardy.

Each
4 to 6 -ft. stem, 1 and 2 -yr. head................... . $\$ 175$
4 to 6 -ft. stem, 4 to 6 -yr. head................. $\$ 4$ to 600

## NYSSA

Nyssa sylvatica. Sour-Gum; Pepperidge Tree. A very fine ornamental tree with good foliage which has brilliant autumnal tints. Will grow in wet places. Each

| to 6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 400 \end{aligned}$ | $8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots \ldots \text {........ } 800$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |

## PLATANUS

Platanus orientalis. Oriental Plane Tree; Sycamore. An excellent street tree with broad, round head on a comparatively short trunk. A rapid grower, strong and symmetrical; best planted in spring.

Each
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 4$ to $11 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 275$
10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 11 / 2$ to $13 / 4-\mathrm{in}$. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 375
10 to 12 ft ., $13 / 4$ to 2 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 500
12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 750
*12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000
*12 to 14 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1300

* 12 to 14 ft ., $31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1800
*12 to 14 ft ., 4 to 5 -in. cal................................... 2500
*12 to 14 ft ., 5 to 6 -in. eal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4000


## POPULUS

Populus nigra italica. Lombardy Poplar. An upright, extremely rapid-growing tree, tall, slender, pencil-shaped. Excellent for either landscape accent or screen purposes. The leaves are pale green, lighter beneath.

Each
Each 10 to 12 ft ........... \$2 50

8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . .{ }^{2} 50 \mid 12$ to $16 \mathrm{ft} . . \$ 350$ to 500

## PRUNUS

## The Flowering Plums and Cherries

Prunus cerasifera pissardi, Newport. Improved Purpleleaf Plum. A handsome small tree with deeper color than the original Purple-leaf Plum. The foliage retains its rich color all season. Very showy pink flowers in spring.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& \text { Each Each } \\
& 6 \text { to } 8 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \\
& . \$ 500 \mid 8 \text { to } 10 \mathrm{ft} \\
& \$ 800
\end{aligned}
$$

## QUERCUS • The Oaks

Quercus palustris. Pin Oak. A very beautiful and outstanding tree, with graceful, drooping branches. Bright green foliage with sharp points which turns deep red in fall.
10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$ - in. cal.

10 to 12 ft ., $21 / 2$ to $3^{-i n}$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1300

12 to 14 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1800

12 to 14 ft ., $31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2400
Q. rubra. American Red Oak. A handsome tree with stately aspect. Ideal for lawn or street planting. Foliage turns red in autumn.

12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. ..................... 1600

## JAPANESE FLOWERING CHERRIES

These are the famous Flowering Cherries of Japan, famous here because of the wonderfuI collection which attracts so many visitors to Potomac Park, Washington, D. C. The trees are covered with a profusion of beautiful red, pink, or rose blossoms. They flower early and make wonderful specimens.
Prunus, Amanogawa. Semi-double; pink flowers.
P., Hisakura. Double; pale pink.
P., Ko-Fugen. Double; shell-pink. Long blooming.
P., Kwanzan. Reddish pink.
P., Mt. Fuji. Large, double, snow-whitc flowers.
P., Yoshino. Singlc white flowers; red buds.
P. veitchi. Double; rose

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 5 ft . | \$2 50 | 8 to 10 ft . | \$12 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 400 | 10 to 12 ft . | 1800 |
| 6 to 8 ft | 700 | 12 to 14 ft . | 250 |

P. subhirtella pendula. Japanese Weeping Pink-flowering Cberry. Splendid as a Iawn specimen.

Each
5 to 6 -ft. stems, 3 -yr. heads . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 400$
5 to 6 -ft. stems, 4 -yr. heads . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 700
5 to 6 -ft. stems, 5 -yr. heads . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000
P. subhirtella rosea plena pendula. Japanese Weeping Double Pink-flowering Cherry. Brilliant display of double pink blooms.
5 to 6 -ft. stems, 2 -yr. heads. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5 to 6 -ft. stems, 3 -yr. heads.................................... . . . . 600

## SALIX . The Willows

Salix babylonica. Babylon Weeping Willow. Probably the best-known Willow. It has very drooping, Iong, slender branches of olive-green, and will grow in any good soil, but prefers moist situations.
S. blanda. Wisconsin Weeping Willow. A very hardy variety of Weeping Willow with long, drooping branches.
 8 to 10 ft 350
S. vitellina britzensis. Bronze Golden Willow. A bushy, small tree with very attractive golden bark in winter.


## SORBUS . The Mountain-Ash

Sorbus aucuparia. European Mountain-Asb. A well-shaped tree, valuable for the small lawn. The great clusters of scarlet berries, produced in abundance from July to wimter, make it very attractive. Each Each
8 to $10 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$.
$\$ 550$
Weeping Form, 6 and 7 -yr.
1200

## ULMUS • The Elms

Ulmus americana. American Elm. The most beautiful of the Elms, stately and dignified. Of spreading habit, with drooping branches. A fme tree for either street or lawn, but requires plenty of growing space.

|  | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. | \$700 |
| 14 to 16 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. cal. | 1000 |
| 14 to 16 ft ., $31 / 2$ to $4-\mathrm{in}$. cal. | 1350 |
| 14 to 16 ft ., 4 to 5 -in. cal. | 1800 |

U. moline. Moline Elm. New variety of very strong growth and Iarge, attractive foliage. Vase shaped. An unusually desirable tree.

Each
12 to 14 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 600$
12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 800
12 to 14 ft ., 3 to $31 / 2$-in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000
12 to 14 ft ., $31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1400
U. pumila. Cbinese Elm. (New.) A very hardy varicty, drought-resisting, with beautiful shiny dark green foliage. Very graceful tree and an extremely rapid grower. Will grow almost anywhere. Each
10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 500$
12 to 14 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal............................. . . . 700 12 to 14 ft ., 3 to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1000 14 to 16 ft ., 4 to 5 -in. cal.. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1500
14 to $16 \mathrm{ft} ., 5$ to 6 -in. cal. . .......................... . . . 2200
14 to 16 ft ., 6 to 7 -in. cal. . ......................... 3200

## TILIA . The Lindens

Tilia americana. American Linden. This rapid-growing trec, which has broad leaves, forms a shapely specimen. Very attractive and makes an excellent shade tree as well.
10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2$-in. cal. Each 10 to 12 ft ., $21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . 12 to 14 ft ., 3 to 4 -in. cal. . 12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 4$ to $5-\mathrm{in}$. cal. 12 to 14 ft ., 5 to 6 -in. cal.
T. vulgaris. European Linden. A fine, large pyramidaI tree with good foliage and fragrant seed-blossoms in spring. 10 to 12 ft ., 2 to $21 / 2-\mathrm{in}$. cal. 10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to $3-\mathrm{in}$. cal.

Each
$\$ 900$
1300
T. cordata. Litlleleaf European Linden. SmaII, dark green leaves and low, compact head. A fine lawn tree. Fragrant in June.
*10 to $12 \mathrm{ft} ., 21 / 2$ to 3 -in. cal. . . . . $\$ 1500$ *12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 3$ to $3 \frac{1}{2}$-in. cal. . . . . . 2000 *12 to $14 \mathrm{ft} ., 31 / 2$ to 4 -in. cal. . . . . . . 2800



Azalea kaempferi
Azalea kaempferi. Torch Azalea. A handsome, tall-growing variety, with blossoms that vary from bright red to salmon-pink in May. One of the showiest shrubs in eultivation.

12 to $\left.15 \mathrm{in} . . . .$| Each |
| :--- |
| $\$ 1$ |
| 50 | \right\rvert\, $21 / 2$ to \(3 \mathrm{ft} . ··· \begin{array}{r}Each <br>

\$ 400\end{array}\) 15 to 18 in...... $200 \quad 3$ to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .600$ $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . .22_{2} 50 \quad 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots .800$ 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$..... 300
A. mollis. Cbinese Azalea. Of dwarf, bushy habit, with large, showy elusters of flowers in shades of lemon, orange, and red appearing in May and June. Hardy. Excellent in mass plantings and individual specimens in large roek-gardens.

Each
12 to Each $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. .... $\$ 350$ 12 to $15 \mathrm{in} . . . . \$ 200 \quad 2$ to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. . . . . 500 A. mucronulatum. Mongolian Azalea... A rare A. mucronulatum. Mongolian Azalea. A rare variety of Chinese Azalea with pinkish lavender flowers. Blooms witl forsythia. Can be used in shrub border. A very beautiful Azalea.
 $11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .300 \quad 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .5500$ A. nudiflora. Pinxterbloom. An attractive shrub with an abundance of pink flowers in April and May. It does well in moist plaees.
 A. vaseyi. Pinkshell Azalea. A tall-growing type, bearing clear light pink Howers in April and May. Foliage turns deep erimson in fall. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft. Each $\quad \$ 375$ | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$..... $\$ 450$ A. viscosa. Swamp Azalea. Vigorous shrub, with an abundanee of fragrant, white flowers in Junc. While it is partial to moist places, it will do well in the shrub border and in partiai shade. Each Each
 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .450 \mid 7$ to $8 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . .490$

## FLOWERING SHRUBS

 THETHER planted individually or collectively, shrubs are an important feature in the adornment of any grounds. In groups they can be made to emphasize some feature of the lawn, to screen the garage, the laundry-yard, or some unsightly view. Among borders of the lawn, along walks and drives and in corners, collections of shrubs may be gathered that will give a succession of bloom from early spring until fall. In the list that follows will be found shrubs for all such purposes.
## AMELANCHIER

Amelanchier canadensis. Downy Sbadblow. White flowers in early spring before the leaves, and in June sweet berries very much relished by birds.

Each
Each
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
$\$ 050 \mid 2$ to 3 ft
.$\$ 075$

## AMYGDALUS

Amygdalus communis. Double Pink-flowering Almond. Produees very double, pink flowers in great abundanee in May. A most eharming earlyflowering shrub.
A. communis alba. Double-flowering Almond. Same as above, with white flowers.
Price of above two varieties:
Each
$\$ 100 \mid 3$ to 4 ft.
Each 2 to 3 ft .

## AZALEAS

Azalea calendulacea. Flame Azalea. A brilliant flowering shrub, with great elusters of yellow and orange-red flowers produeed in May and June before the leaves appear. Vigorous grower and remarkably showy. Prefers moisture and leafy soil full of humus.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft

| $\$ 200$ | 3 to 4 ft. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

2 to 3 ft .
$300 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .


A Mass Effect of Lilacs and Iris


BUDDLEIA

## ARONIA

Aronia arbutifolia. Red Cbokeberry. A dense shrub with clusters of white flowers in May followed by red berries persisting until late faII. Brilliant foliage tints in autumn.

| Each$\$ 075$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |

## BERBERIS • Barberry

Berberis thunbergi. Japanese Barberry. The wall-known hedge-plant, with rich green foliage in summer and in the autumn very brilliantly colored, with scarlet berries. Useful also for mass planting.

| Each | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 20 | \$180 | \$1500 |
| 30 | 280 | 2500 |
| 40 | 350 | 3000 |
| 45 | 400 | 3500 |
| 85 | 700 |  |
| 175 | 1500 |  |
| 250 | 2000 |  |

B. thunbergi atropurpurea. New Red-leaved Japanese Barberry. Foliage of rich, bronzy red all summer, changing to a vivid orange in the fall. Beyond ordinary soil and unobstructed sun, no special care is necessary. Adds a cheerful note to any planting.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in. | . $\$ 035$ | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$100 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 50 | 3 to 4 ft . | 150 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 75 | 4 to 5 ft . | 200 |


C) Fuddleia, Ile de France


Gordonia (Franklinia)

## CORNUS

Cornus sanguinea. Blood-twig Dogwood. This variety has purplish red branches and greenish white flowers, followed by black fruit. In contrast with other shrubs it produces pleasing effects.

| Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 40 | 5 to 6 ft . | . \$1 00 |
| 50 | 6 to 7 ft . | 125 |

6 to 7 ft .
$\$ 100$
125 C. stolonifera flaviramea. Golden-twig Dogwood. The red-barked sort mentioned above. Very attractive in winter.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 50 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$100 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 |  |  |

3 to 4 ft .

## COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster horizontalis. Rock Cotoneaster. This shrub has smaIl, box-like leaves and brilliant red berrics. The horizontal, prostrate branches form flat sprays with branchlets arranged in fishbone fashion. Ideal for the rock-garden or border. Each Each
 $11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
C. divaricata. Spreading Cotoneaster. An attractive, spreading shrub with glossy dark green leaves and bright red berries in fall.
C. zabeli. Zabel's Cotoneaster. An attractive shrub growing to a medium height. Graceful branehes and red berries in autumn.
Price of above two varieties: Each Each 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$......... $\$ 200 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$.......... $\$ 400$ 3 to 4 ft . 275

## CYDONIA

Cydonia japonica rubra grandiflora. Japanese Quince. One of the most attractive spring-blooming shrubs. Large, deep crimson and orange-red blossoms, produced in great masses as the Ieaves come out. Glossy foliagc.
1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
Each
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
Each
$\$ 050$

## DAPHNE

Daphne mezereum. Flowering Dapbne. An intcrcsting shrub with lilac-purple, fragrant flowers in carly spring.



## DEUTZIA

Deutzia gracilis. Slender Deutzia. A profusion of small white flowers completely covers this dwarf shrub, especially valuable for border or foundation planting.
D. gracilis rosea. Slender Rose Deutzia. A form of the above with pink flowers.
Price of above two varieties: Each Each
 15 to 18 in. ....... 75 | 2 to $2 \frac{1}{2}$ ft.............. 150
D. scabra crenata flore-pleno. Double Rose Deutzia. A hardy, vigorous shrub, literally covered with spikes of showy pink, slightly fragrant flowers in June.
D. scabra, Pride of Rochester. Tall, vigorous grower, similar to above; white flowers tinged with pink in June.
Price of above two varieties: Each
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 050$
5 to 6 ft .
Each
$\$ 125$

3 to 4 ft .
4 to 5 ft .
85

## ELÆAGNUS

Elæagnus angustifolia. Russian Olive. A tall, vigorous growing shrub with silvery gray leaves and orange berries. Excellent for seashore planting.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |

## ELSHOLTZIA

Elsholtzia stauntoni. An attractive shrub with sweetseented spikes of Iilac-purple flowers in late summer and fall. 2-yr. plants........... $\begin{array}{r}\text { Each } 75 \text { | }\end{array}$ 3-yr. plants.......... $\$ 100$

## ENKIANTHUS

Enkianthus campanulatus. Redvein Enkiantbus. A plant resembling azalea in growth, with pink, bell-shaped flowers like andromeda in May, and beautiful foliage tints in fall.


## EUONYMUS

Euonymus alatus. Winged Euonymus. An unusual shrub of dwarf, compact habit, with yellowish flowers, followed by red berries in autumn. The foliage is a brilliant red in the fall. Branches are winged, with a peculiar corky bark.
E. yedoensis. Yeddo Euonymus. Large shrub producing a profusion of colorful pink and orange berries. Leaves bright red in the fall. The showiest of all the bush Euonymus.
Price of above two varieties: Each

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.

## EXOCHORDA

Exochorda grandiflora. Pearlbush. A graceful shrub with slender, arching branches and clusters of large, pure white
 3 to 4 ft .
$\$ 050$

## GORDONIA (Franklinia)

Gordonia alatamaha. A very rare large shrub or small trec found in 1790, but since lost and only recently rediscovercd. Produces large white flowers in autumn and has handsome glossy foliage. Should be in every plantlover's garden.

Each
$\$ 200$
Each



## FORSYTHIA

Forsythia intermedia. Border Golden Bell. An uprightgrowing shrub and a profuse bloomer. In April, before any leaves appear, the stems are simply smothered in a mass of golden yellow flowers. The shrub, when full grown, has slightly curved, graceful branches.
F. suspensa fortunei. Fortune Golden Bell. The arching branches of this upright-growing shrub are covered with a profusion of rich yellow flowers and later on by broad, deep green foliage.
F. viridissima. Green-stem Golden Bell. More bushy in habit than the other varieties. Rich green foliage. Not quite as profuse in blooming as the other sorts and a little later. Useful for prolonging the Forsythia season.
Price of above thrce varieties: Each
Each

3 to 4 ft ............... 65 和 6 ft.................. 125
F. spectabilis. Sbowy Border Golden Bell. Most profuse blooming of all the Forsythias. Flowers are large and rich golden yellow.
F. suspensa. Weeping Forsytbia. A weeping form with slender, pendulous branches and masses of golden yellow blooms.


6 to 7 ft .
00
3 to 4 ft.....................

4 to 5 ft .
100

## HAMAMELIS

Hamamelis virginiana. Witcbbazel. The latest shrub to bloom. After foliage has fallen, bright yellow flowers appear in November in great profusion.
3 to 4 ft . Each Each
150

## HIBISCUS

Hibiscus syriacus. Rose of Sbaron. Tall-growing shrubs producing in profusion large, handsome, double flowers in shades of pink, white, violet, and red in late summer.

## NAMED VARIETIES

Boule de Feu. Double; red.
Celestis. Single; sky-blue.
Jeanne d'Arc. Double; white.


## HYDRANGEA

Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora. Hills of Snow. The large clusters of pure snow-white flowers average 4 to 5 inches in diameter and appear in July and August. Suitable for either sunny or shady positions.

$$
2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} .
$$

Each
3 to 4 ft .
Each
H. paniculata grandiflora. Peegee Hydrangea. An extremely well-known variety, bearing large, conical-shaped trusses of white blooms in late summer and early fall, changing to pink and red as the season advances.

|  | Each | , | Ea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 50 | 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. | . 100 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 75 | 4 to 5 ft ., tree form. | 200 |

## KERRIA

Kerria japonica fore-pleno. Double Japanese Kerria. Of erect habit, slender, green-branched. The long, clean stems bear very double flowers which have the appearance of little balls of gold. A constant bloomer from June to September. Each Each


100

## ILEX

Ilex verticillata. Winterberry. An attractive, upright shrub with bright red berries persisting to midwinter. Berries are particularly appropriate for the Christmas season.
2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 0$
3 to 4 ft .
Each

## KOLKWITZIA

Kolkwitzia amabilis. Beauty Busb. (New.) A handsome, new shrub from China. Makes long, graceful sprays of foliage and is completely covered with delicate pink flowers in June. This is one of E. H. Wilson's introductions and he considered this one of his most important discoveries. It is slow to become established.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ft . | \$100 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$2 00 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 150 | 6 to 7 ft . | 250 |

## LIGUSTRUM . The Privets

Ligustrum ovalifolium. California Privet. The most popular hedge-plant. Lends itself well to shearing and does exceptionally well on Long Island.
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .

| $\$ 0$ | 70 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 100 | $\$ 6$ |
| 0 |  |

2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} ., 2$ yrs....................................... 100800
3 to 4 ft ., 2 yrs............... . ................ 1501200 3 to 4 ft ., 3 yrs., heavy .................... 2001500 4 to 5 ft ., 3 yrs., heavy ....... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2502000
Globe Form. (Sheared.) Trained in globe shape; transplants easily. Each Each

L. ovalifolium aureum. Golden Privet. Golden-leaved form of the above variety. Each Each $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ............ $\$ 030 \mid 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . .$.

## LONICERA . The Bush Honeysuckle

Lonicera fragrantissima. Winter Honeysuckle. A beautiful, semi-evergreen shrub, with fragrant flowers in April and May. It is a strong-growing shrub and reaches a height of about 8 feet.
L. morrowi. Morrow Honeysuckle. Yellowish white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red berries in summer. The plant has wide-spreading branches and dark green foliage, grayish beneath. It is a splendid shrub, decorative at all times.
Price of above two varieties:


Each
.$\$ 0 \quad 50$
.$\quad 75$
3 to 4 ft .
100
L. tatarica grandiflora. Bride Honevsuckle. Flowers in a range of pink shades from light to dark. Red berries.
to 3 ft Each

2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 040$
3 to 4 ft .
4 to 5 ft .
50
5 to 6 ft .
75
100
6 to 7 ft .
12
L. tatarica rosea. Rosy Tatarian Honersuckle. A profusion of bright rose-pink flowers in June, with orange-scarlet berries in late summer and fall.

Each
2 to 3 ft .
$\$ 065$
3 to 4 ft .
85



Enkianthus. See page 10

## LESPEDEZA

Lespedeza formosa. Purple Busb Clover. Produeing Iong, drooping racemes of pea-shaped rosy purple flowers in September when showy flowering shrubs are extremely scaree, this shrub is deservedly desirable.

Each Each
2-yr. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0$ 75 | 3-yr. . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 100$

## MYRICA • Bayberry

Myrica carolinensis. Northern Bayberry. A low, spreading shrub with fragrant foliage and gray waxy berries. Thrives in sandy soils and along the seashore.

|  | Eac |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | \$0 75 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$150 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 100 | 4 to 5 ft . | 200 |

## PHYSOCARPUS

Physocarpus opulifolius (Spiræa opulifolia). Ninebark. A strong-growing shrub and a splendid plant for shady places. White flowers are produced along the stems, from which the bark hangs in long shreds and stripes.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft | . \$0 50 | 6 to 7 ft . | \$150 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 75 | 7 to 8 ft . | . 200 |

## PHILADELPHUS • Mock Orange

Philadelphus, Avalanche. Mock Orange. Very handsome shrub, with slender, drooping branehes, eovered almost the entire length with showy white, fragrant flowers in June.
P. grandiflorus. Big Scentless Mock Orange. This vigorous variety grows very rapidly, bearing large, white, showy flowers in June.
Price of above two varieties:

| Each | Each |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$0 40 | 5 to 6 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 100$ |
| 50 |  |
| 75 |  |



P., Virginal. Virginal Mock Orange. A handsome, ereet shrub, blooming nearly all summer; large double white flowers; very fragrant.

| Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$0 50 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$1 00 |
| 75 | 5 to 6 ft . | 125 |

## PRUNUS

Prunus maritima. Beach Plum. A native shrub with white flowers and purple, edible fruit. Splendid for sandy soil or near seashore.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 it. | \$0 90 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$200 |
| 4. to 5 ft . | 125 |  |  |

P. triloba. Flowering Plum. In ApriI and May the stems are completely eovered with very attraetive double pink flowers. Similar to the flowering almond.
2 to 3 ft .

> Each
Each
$\$ 100 \mid 3$ to 4 ft .
. $\$ 125$

## PHOTINIA

Photinia villosa. Cbinese Cbristmas Berry. A beautiful shrub with a profusion of white flowers in May and red berries in elusters in autumn and winter. Rich foliage eolor in fall.

Each
$\$ 075$
4 to .5 ft .
6 to 8 ft .
Each
8 to 10 ft .
. 00
5106 ft .
125
175
500

## RHODOTYPOS

Rhodotypos kerrioides. Jetbead. A bushy shrub with fresh green foliage and white flowers in May and June, followed by jet-black berries all winter. Will grow in shade.

Each
.$\$ 075$


Vitex macrophylla. See page 14

## SAMBUCUS

Sambucus canadensis aurea. Golden American Elder. A very hardy native shrub with bright yellow foliage and flat heads of creamy whitc flowers followed by dark red berries very much in demand for pies and other uses. Each

Each 2 to 3 ft .......... $\$ 050 \mid 4$ to 5 ft .......... $\$ 085$ 3 to 4 ft ............ 65 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . .$. ... 125

## SYMPHORICARPOS

Symphoricarpos racemosus. Snowberry. A fine, bushy shrub with decorative leaves, flourishing in partial shade. White, waxy berries produced in abundance in the fall.
S. vulgaris. Coral Berry. Of more compact growth than the above variety. Clusters of red berries through the winter. Excellent for massing on hillsides or in partial shade. Also fine for hedges.
Price of above two varieties:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 112 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} \text { Each } \\
& 11 / 2 \text { to } 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. ...... } \$ 030 \mid 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \\
& 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {....... } 45 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} \text {. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Each
.$\$ 060$


Syringa chinensis. Cbinese Lilac. An interesting variety with purple-lilac flowers in broad panicles in May.
S. josikæa. Hungarian Lilac. Violet flowers in June. Dark green, glossy foliage.
S. persica. Persian Lilac. A graceful shrub with slender branches. Free blooming, producing single, lavender flowers in broad panicles in May and June.
S. villosa. Late Lilac. The last Lilac to bloom. Fragrant pink flowers and bright green foliage.

Price of above four varieties: Each
Each
Each

S. vulgaris. Common Lilac. A strong, vigorous, upright shrub with rich dark green foliage and Iarge clusters of fragrant purple flowers in May. Most desirable for a flowering hedge or large masses.

Each 2 to 3 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 050$

3 to 4 ft ............ | Each 75 | 5 to 6 ft ., heavy ..... $\$ 200$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Each |  |

4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .1100 \mid 6$ to 7 ft ., heavy...... 300
S. vulgaris alba. Common Wbite Lilac. White flowers a week earlier than those of any other variety. Desirable also for a flowering hedge or a bold clump.

|  | Each |  | Ea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 to 5 ft . | \$1 25 | 6 to 7 ft . | \$3 50 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 250 | 7 to 8 ft . | 500 |

## HYBRID LILACS

Much larger flowers than the Conmon Lilac, in wide range of colors.
Named Varieties.
Charles X. Reddish purple; single.
Claude Bernard. Semi-double; mauve.
Jan van Tol. Single; large; pure white.
Jean Bart. Doublc; reddish purplc.
Jean Mace. Double; bluish mauve.
Leon Gambetta. Double; Iilac-rose. Early.
Mme. Lemoine. Double; white.
Mrs. Edward Harding. Large; double; red.
Souv. de Louis Spaeth. Single; dark purple.
Waldeck-Rousseau. Doublc; deep violet.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | . \$0 75 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$175 |
| to 3 ft . | 125 | 4 to 5 ft . | 300 |

Standard Form.
Jan van Tol. Very large; double; white.
Pres. Grevy. Double; pale blue.
Souv. de Louis Spaeth. Single; dark purple.
Double Golden Kerria
See page 11


| Each |  |
| ---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\$ 200$ | 5 to 6 ft. |
| 3000 | 6 to 7 ft. |

Each
$\$ 400$
500

## SPIRÆA

Spiræa bumalda, Anthony Waterer. CrimsonSpirea. A freeblooming, compact shrub, with deep pink flowers in broad, flat heads in July and August. Dwarf in habit and makes a desirable low hedge.

Each
Each $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ........... $\$ 050 \mid 2$ to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$............ $\$ 075$
S. thunbergi. Thunberg Spirea. Attaining a height of not over 5 feet, this shrub is of particularly graceful habit. Bears an abundance of small white flowers in April and May, and in autumn the long, narrow foliage turns to orange and scarlet. Each Each
 3 to 4 ft .
S. trichocarpa. Korean Spirea. (New.) A spreading, arching shrub bearing clusters of snowy flowers, resembling the Vanhouttei, but larger and broader, and blooming later. A new variety recently introduced from Korea.
S. vanhouttei. Bridal Wreath. In May the gracefully arching branches are covered with masses of beautiful, small, white flowers. Desirable also for its handsome bluish green foliage when out of flower.
Price of above two varieties: Each Each
 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$.

## STEPHANANDRA

Stephanandra flexuosa. Cutleaf Stephanandra. Drooping branches covered with deeply cut light green foliage. White flowers. A very graceful shrub.
Each Each

2 to 3 ft .
S0 $60 \mid 3$ to 4 ft .
$\$ 085$

## TAMARIX

Tamarix africana. African Tamarix. An ornamental shrub of graceful appearance. Panicles of pink flowers in April and May and striking feathery foliage.


## VITEX

Vitex macrophylla. Cbaste-tree. An attractive shrub with Lavender-blue flowers from July to frost. Needs sun. (See illustration, page 12.)

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-yr. plants. | \$0 75 | 3-yr. plants. | \$100 |

## VACCINIUM

Vaccinium corymbosum. Higbbusb Blueberry. A native species with edible bluc-black berries. Interesting autumn effect and red twigs in winter.

| 2 to 3 ft | Each | 5 to 6 ft |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 150 | 6 to 7 ft . | 500 |

## VIBURNUM • The Snowballs

Viburnum carlesi. Fragrant Viburnum. A very desirable new shrub of compact, semi-dwarf habit, bearing delightfully fragrant clusters of blush-pink, waxy flowers in May.


V. dilatatum. Japanese Busb Cranberry. A rare Japanese species with cream-colored flowers in June, followed by scarlet berries in autumn and through the winter.


200
V. dentatum. Arrow-wood. Large shrub with white flower clusters in May and attractive blue berries in falI.
V. lantana. Wayfaring Tree. Of robust growth, with Iarge foliage that is silvery underneath. White flowers in May and June, followed by red fruit which turns black in autumn. Does well in shade.
V. opulus. European Cranberry Bush. One of the best shrubs for general planting. Panicles of white flowers in May and June, followed by large, cranberry-like fruit. Fine for winter color and for attracting birds. Does well in shade.
Price of above three varieties: Each Each 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 050 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 100$ 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . \quad 75 \mid 5$ to 6 ft . ............. 150
V. tomentosum plicatum. Japanese Snowball. A very handsome shrub with showy white flowers in June and beautiful dark green foliage. Blooms a little later than the Common Snowball. Each Each 2 to 3 ft............... $\$ 075$ | 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 100$

## WEIGELA

Weigela, Eva Rathke. Red-flowering Weigela. Dwarf in habit, with dark crimson flowers. A most profuse bloomer, and possibly the most showy of all the Weigelas.

W. floribunda. Crimson Weigela. A well-known and popular leafy shrub with an abundance of tubular, brilliant crimson flowers.
W. rosea. Pink Weigela. A vigorous grower and very free flowering. Large, deep rose blooms in May.

W. hybrida nana variegata. Dwarf Variegated Weigela. Another dwarf variety of compact growth. Variegated leaves and light pink blooms.


When you consider your landscaping as a permanent addition to vour bome place and realize that two, three, or more years are required until your shrubs and trees attain the beautv of full growth, then you will appreciate the value of botb time and carefulplanning

## SPECIAL SHRUB COLLECTION <br> Flowers from April to October <br> 10 strong, sturdy shrubs that will bloom the first season <br> One of each ( 10 in all), $\$ 5.50$. Regular price, $\$ 8.25$

1 Winter Honeysuckle. White. April, 1 Weigela. Pink. May.
1 Forsythia. Yellow. April.
1 Bridal Wreath. White. June

1 Viburnum. White, May, June, Red berries.
1 Deutzia scabra. White. June 1 Lilac. Purple. May.

Coralberry. Red berries in fall
Mock Orange. White. Junc.
1 Lilac. Purple. May.
1 Rhodotypos. White. May, June. Black berries.

Special price (if called for at Nursery), $\$ 5.50$. Price delivered, $\$ 6.50$. Price planted and guaranteed, $\$ 9.50$ 3 each of the above 10 varieties ( 30 strong and robust plants) for $\$ 14.50$
Spocial price (if called for at Nursery), $\$ 14.50$. Price delivered, $\$ 16.50$. Price planted and guaranteed, $\$ 27.00$

## BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS

WITH few exceptions, no ground, either small or extensive, should be without some representative of this rich and interesting group of plants. They endure shade, and their rich blossom and foliage effect makes them almost indispensable. Certain varieties of this class, such as Rhododendrons, Azaleas, and Laurel, ordinarily grow more satisfactorily and show to better advantage when planted in rather heavy masses. A deep, cool, moist subsoil, with proper drainage, is ideal. As a rule, they dislike lime, or limestone soil, and success will be more certain on such soils if they are planted in woods earth or mulched with peat moss. Oak leaves are ideal for covering the ground beneath them.

A. benigiri. Japanese Azalea. Resembles Hinodegiri in habit of growth. Deep reddish pink flowers in great profusion. Rich evergreen foliage.
15 to 18 in............ $\begin{gathered}\left.\text { Each } 00 \mid 18 \text { to } 24 \mathrm{in} . \ldots . . . . . . \begin{array}{c}\text { Each } \\ \$ 4\end{array}\right)\end{gathered}$
A., Hinamoyo. Japanese Azalea. Very much like the Hinodegiri in habit, the flowers being a beautiful shade of soft pink, produced in great profusion in May.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$150 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$500 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 250 | * 4 to 5 ft . | 1800 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 350 |  |  |

A. hinodegiri. Japanese Azalea. Bright carmine-pink flowers in profusion in April and May. Evergreen foliage, Larger than Amoena.

A. macrantha. Japanese Azalea. Large, salmon-red flowers. A compact, flat, quick-growing variety. Very hardy.

A., Yayegiri. Japanese Azalea. One of the most showy Azaleas. Produces an abundance of beautiful semi-double flowers of a salmon-red color. Deep green foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$2 00 | *2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . $\$ 700$ |
| 15 to 18 in. | 300 | *21/2 to 3 ft . | .1000 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 450 | *3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | .1500 |

A. yodogawa. Yodogawa Azalea. Very hardy and vigorous. Double, pinkish lavender flowers in May. Semi-evergreen. 3 to $4 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \begin{array}{r}\text { Each } \\ \$ 500 \mid 4 \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . ~ \\ \$ 7 \\ \text { Each } \\ 00\end{array}$


## BOXWOOD • Buxus

Buxus sempervirens. Common Boxwood. A slow-growing bush, always compact, excellent for hedges or formal specimens. Foliage is a rich glossy green.

| Bush Form. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 10 in . | \$0 50 | 12 to 15 in. | \$1 00 |
| 10 to 12 in . | 75 | 15 to 18 in . |  |

B. suffruticosa. Dwarf Boxwood. A splendid dwarf plant, ideal for edging purposes in the formal garden and for borders. $100 \quad 100$ 4 to 6 in............. $\$ 2500 \mid 8$ to $10 \mathrm{in} . . . . . . . .$. . $\$ 5000$ 6 to 8 in... ......... . 3500

## BERBERIS

Berberis julianæ. Wintergreen Barberry. A hardy, erect plant of compact growth, with rich, glossy green foliage throughout the winter. It harmonizes well with rhododendrons, kalmias, and such other evergreen shrubs.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in. | . 100 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$3 50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 200 | 3 to 4 ft . | 500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 |  |  |

## CALLUNA

Calluna vulgaris rosea. Heatber. Low, bushy shrub with spikes of pink flowers in late summer. Excellent for rockgarden or for covering banks.
2-yr.................. $\$ 075$ Each 3-yr. . ................ $\$ 100$

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS. See page 10

## DAPHNE

Daphne cneorum. Rose Daphne. A dwarf evergreen shrub with green leaves on almost prostrate stems, which produces a profusion of fragrant, rosy pink flowers in April and May. It is extremely pretty in rock-gardens.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 to 12 in . | \$1 00 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$2 50 |
| 12 to 15 in . | 150 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 |
| 15 to 18 in . | 200 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 500 |

## PLANTS FOR BINDING AND COVERING SOIL ON STEEP BANKS

SHRUBS
Berberis thunbergi.
Forsythia suspensa
Lonicera tatarica.
Myrica carolinensis
Rosa rugosa.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. S. vulgaris.

## VINES

Celastrus scandens.
Lonicera japonica halliana.

Broad-leaf Evergreens are right at bome under Long Island soil conditions. We urge you to make use of them in foundation plantings. They are slow growing and rich in color and texture, and with a mulching of decayed leaves or peat moss they will do well. Let us belp you in making up beautiful combinations and mass effects.


A charming mass planting of Hybrid Rhododendrons

## EUONYMUS

Euonymus japonicus aureus. Gold-leaf Burning-bush. An upright, bushy shrub with lustrous green leaves, variegated with yellow. Attains a height of 4 to 5 feet.

Each
1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$\$ 075 \mid 11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
$\$ 100$
E. radicans. Japanese Evergreen Creeper. A low, trailing shrub, excellent as a ground-cover. Leaves are smaII, dull green above with whitish veins.
E. radicans vegetus. Broad-leaf Evergreen Bittersweet. A trailing evergreen shrub with round leaves. Produces a profusion of orange-scarlet berries in the fall. Makes a splendid ground-cover.
Price of above two varieties: Medium plants Strong plants.

E. radicans variegata. Variegated Japanese Creeper. Similar to the above, with foliage of a variegated creamy white and pink.

Each
SO 50
Extra-strong plants
Each
$\$ 100$
Medium plants
Strong plants..
0
Extra-strong plants.
$\$ 100$

## ILEX

Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly. Dense, compact evergreen bush that can be shaped like boxwood. Deep green, boxlike foliage. Rapid grower.


1. glabra. Inkberry. A bushy, upright-growing, very hardy shrub. Has dark, oval foliage, smaIl flowers and an abundance of glossy black fruit in the fali. Useful for shady and moist locations.

2. opaca. American Holly. Slow-growing tree with short, spreading branches. Leaves are large, shiny, and thorny. This is the red-berried Holly that is in such popular demand during the Christmas season.

|  | Exch |  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | . \$500 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$9 00 | 6 to 7 ft . | . \$1600 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 650 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1200 | 7 to 8 ft . | 2000 |

## KALMIA

Kalmia latifolia. Mountain Laurel. A vigorous evergreen shrub, with long, clustered leaves of rich, glossy green. Very hardy and will thrive in sunlight or partial shade. In early summer the large, showy clusters of rose-white flowers present a charmingly gay effect. Particularly fine in mass plantings or may be grouped with other evergreens.

1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$| Each |
| :--- |
| 00 |

$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$.

$21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ....................... . . 350

4 to 5 ft ............................ 700

## LEUCOTHOE

Leucothoe catesbæi. Drooping Leucothoe. A valuable shrub for planting under trees and other shady spots. The fine white blossoms are borne in long, drooping racemes and are delightfully fragrant. In late fall the leaves assume a purplish red tint which is retained throughout winter.

Each
12 to 15 in....................... $\$ 100$
15 to 18 in.......................... . 125
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . .$. ................... . 175
2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ....................... . 275

Every item in this catalog is true to name, and up to specifications in every way. Bulk's stock with the Bulk guarantee is sold only direct from the Nursery. We have no agents-you buy direct from the producers.



Mahonia aquifolium. Oregon Holly-Grape. Glossy green, hollylike leaves and yellow flowers in May and June. Prefers shady situations.

1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$
Each
. $\$ 100$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft .
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft

1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . \$ 100$. $\$ 120$

## PACHYSANDRA

Pachysandra terminalis. Japanese Spurge. Low-growing plant which makes a splendid evergreen ground-cover in shady places where grass will not grow. Effective when used as an edging plant for larger evergreens.

10 100 Field-grown, medium $\begin{array}{lll}\$ 1 & 50 & \$ 1200\end{array}$ Field-grown, strong.

## PYRACANTHA

Pyracantha coccinea lalandi. Laland Fire Tborn. A beautiful specimen plant of slender, upright habit. Has small, dark green leaves and the small white flowers are followed by bright orange berries in late summer. Genuine Lalandi strain.

Each
2 to 3 ft .
1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1250$
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . .225$

## PIERIS

Pieris floribunda. Mountain Andromeda. Makes a low, compact, evergreen shrub, with small, dark green leaves and masses of white flowers in the spring. Each
15 to 18 in .
.$\$ 200$
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
300
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
400
P. japonica. Japanese Andromeda. A smaII shrub with glossy green foliage and racemes of lily-of-the-valley-like flowers. For the rockery. Each 12 to 15 in. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 150$ 15 to 18 in. ........................ 200 $11 / 2$ to 2 ft 300 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ 400

## VINCA

Vinca minor. Periwinkle; Myrtle. A splendid evergreen ground-cover with small blue flowers. Strong plants.......... $\$ 150 \quad \$ 1200$


Euonymus vegetus (Evergreen Bittersweet)


Azalea hinodegiri

## RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron carolinianum. Carolina Rododendron. A very early-blooming variety, small and compact. Has handsome, dark green Ieaves and in May and June produces a profusion of soft rose-pink blooms. An interest-

 R. catawbiense. Catawba Rbododendron. A native variety, the parent of most of our best hybrids. Will grow in any soil that is free from lime; very hardy and free flowering, the large, round clusters of deep rosy purple appearing in
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ spec..... 40044 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . . . .$. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
R. maximum. Great Bay Rbododendron. The acme of perfection in size and hardiness. Flat masses of white to light pink blooms appear in June. The foliage is heavy, thick, and smooth. Each
$\$ 250$ Each

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft ......... 400
500
6 to 7 ft
1000
R. Hybrid Seedlings. Assorted colors.

$$
\begin{equation*}
2 \text { to } 21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \text {. } \tag{550}
\end{equation*}
$$

$\$ 400$
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
3 to 4 ft .
R. Hybrids. Choice varicties having immense blooms in a wide range of colors. Dr. H. C. Dresselhuys. Aniline-red. Mrs. C. S. Sargent. Deep pink, yellow eye.
Roseum Elegans. Clear rosc-pink.

| 15 to 18 in. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 300 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 375 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 |
| *21/2 to 3 ft . | 750 |
| *3 to 4 ft . | 1200 |
| *4 to 5 ft . | 1300 |

## YUCCA

Yucca filamentosa. Common Yucca. Sword-like foliage and tall spikes uf arooping, bell-shaped flowers, creamy white, in June. Strong plants, 50 cts. each; extra-strong plants, \$1.00 and up.


## EVERGREENS

IN this group are contained some of the most valued plants for landscape effects. The diversity of color and habit of growth in this class provides truly "a plant for every place and purpose," some for limited areas of foundation plantings or for bed and border uses, others for screens, hedges, windbreaks, and for group and specimen plantings. They are always desirable for any landscape plantings for both summer and winter effects.

## ABIES . The Firs

Abies concolor. White Fir. Rapid-growing evergreen, with long, bluish green needles, and of symmetrical, upright habit. Splendid as a lawn speeimen, as a contrast with the darker foliage of other trees, and is also useful in screen and border plantings. It is a tree of great dignity and stateliness and when given plenty of room to develop naturally, it keeps its magnificent lower branches until late in life.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$150 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$750 |
| to 3 ft . | 250 | 6 to 7 ft . | 1300 |
| to 4 ft . | 400 | 7 to 8 ft . | 2000 |
| to 5 ft . | 600 | 8 to 10 ft . | 3000 |

A. douglasi ( $P_{\text {seudotsuga douglasi) Douglas Fir This }}$ 施 hardy and adapts itself to either dry or moist situations. It will thrive in semi-shade as well as in full sunlight. Pyramidal in habit, with bluish green, short needles, closely borne along the branches. This is naturally a giant tree from the Northwest Pacific slope and requires plenty of room for fine development of its beauty and character.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . ${ }^{\text {2 }} 00$ | 7 to 8 ft . | \$9 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 300 | 8 to 9 ft . | 1300 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 450 | 9 to 10 ft . | 1700 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 600 | 10 to 12 ft . | 2200 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 750 | 12 to 14 ft . | 2800 |

BUXUS. Boxwood See page 15
CEDRUS • Cedar
Cedrus atlantica glauca. Blue Atlas Cedar. A very rare and lovely tree of erect habit with widespread branches covered with silvery blue needles. Each



Deduct 10 per cent of unit price for 10 or more of one variety in one size

Chamæcyparis obtusa nana. Dwarf Hinoki Cypress. Forms a compact, dense, irregular plant, with a Japanese effect. One of the best dwarf evergreens for planting in the foreground and excellent for the rock-garden. The dark green foliage is particularly effective in the winter months.

|  | Each |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 10 in . | \$150 | 12 to 15 in . |
| 10 to 12 in . | 250 | 15 to 18 |

C. pisifera. Sawara Cypress. Quick growing, of tall, pyramidal shape, with horizontal branches. The foliage is a deep, glossy green. When sheared, makes a beautiful specimen, and is very graceful when left to develop naturally.
C. pisifera plumosa. Plume Cypress. Light green foliage, soft and feathery. When sheared, makes a compact plant which can be used either around the foundation of the house or as a Iawn specimen.

C. pisifera aurea. Golden Sawara Cypress. Has all the characteristics of the above, except that it is of a beautiful golden yeIlow color-the brightest of aII. May be easily sheared when a formal effect is desired. Well adapted to city planting.
Each
$\$ 175$
250
350
5
500

5 to 6
6 to
7
Each 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . . . . . \begin{aligned} & \text {. } \\ & 21 / 2 \text { to } 3 \mathrm{ft} \text {. . . . . . . . . }\end{aligned}$.


C. pisifera filifera. Tbreud Retinospora. Of gracefuI, drooping growth, with dense, dark green foliage. Very useful in all evergreen plantings, and when sheared regularly it will maintain its low, compact shape for a long period.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$150 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$700 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 250 | 6 to 7 ft . | 1000 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 350 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1500 |
| to 5 ft . | 500 |  |  |

C. pisifera filifera aurea. Golden Tbread Retinospora. Another form of Filifera, with the young growth of a golden yellow color. Each Each


C. pisifera filifera compacta. Dwarf Tbread Retinospora. A dwarf, very compact form of the preceding variety.
C. pisifera plumosa. See Pisifera.
C. pisifera plumosa aurea compacta. Dwarf Golden Plume Cypress. More compact in habit and brighter in color than the preceding. Stands shearing well and is useful for formal effects. Very attractive.
1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

| Each |  |
| ---: | ---: |
| $\$ 150$ | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. |

Each
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft .
200 $\qquad$
C. pisifera plumosa aurea. Golden Plume Cypress. Same characteristics as C. pisifera plumosa, except that the foliage is golden in color. It is one of the most popular varieties, well liked for its rich coloring, which is in marked contrast to the darker cvergreens.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$100 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$5 00 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 125 | 5 to 6 ft . | 650 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 175 | 6 to 7 ft . | 800 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 250 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1200 |
| to 4 ft . | 350 | 8 to 10 ft . | 1800 |

Chamæcyparis pisifera squarrosa. Moss Retinospora. Forms a broad pyramid. The soft, moss-like foliage is very dense and compact, giving a woolly appearance. Adaptable to shearing.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$1 25 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$700 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 175 | 6 to 7 ft . | 1000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 250 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1400 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 350 | 8 to 10 ft . | 2000 |
| to 5 ft . | 500 | 10 to 12 ft . | 2500 |

## CRYPTOMERIA • Japanese Cedar

Cryptomeria japonica lobbi. A handsome Japanese evergreen, tall, narrow, pyramidal in shape, and with deep green foliage which in the winter changes to a beautiful bronzy tint. A fine novelty. Each


## CUPRESSUS • Cypress

Cupressus, Triomphe de Boskoop. Boskoop Cypress. Blue-green foliage. Slightly pendulous. Makes a good lawn specimen. Each Each



## JUNIPERUS • The Junipers

Juniperus chinensis. Cbinese Juniper. A handsome, graygreen tree, very hardy and easy to grow. Pyramidal in habit, but can be kept lower and shrubbier. Fine as a neutral background for flowering shrubs and other low evergreens when planted in large groups.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 to 4 ft . | \$3 00 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$5 50 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 400 | 6 to 7 ft . | 750 |

J. chinensis pfitzeriana. Pfitzer Juniper. A very hardy variety that will thrive under the most unfavorable conditions. Well adapted to planting about fourdations, entrances and beside steps. Spreading in habit when young. Gray-green foliage. A particularly tough plant for rough, hot, dusty, and smoky surroundings, enduring conditions which would destroy most other evergreens.

J. chinensis columnaris. Columnar Chinese Juniper. A distinct, narrow, columnar tree, with steel-blue foliage which retains its color well into the winter. Hardy and of rapid growth. Very formal. Each

Each

| to 4 ft . | \$3 00 | 7 to 8 ft . | \$10 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| to 5 ft . | 400 | 8 to 9 ft . | 1300 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 500 | 9 to 10 ft . | 16 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 700 | 10 to 12 ft . | 2000 |

J. communis hibernica. Irish Juniper. A slender, columnar tree that is distinctively attractive. Leaves are gray-green in color. Much used for border planting.
J. communis suecica. Swedish Juniper. Quick-growing, upright tree of beautiful outline, useful as an accent point in plantings, and similar to the Irish Juniper but with lighter green tips of branches.



Berries and foliage of Japanese Yew
Juniperus virginiana. Red Cedar. Useful where tall accents are needed or formal effects desired. Tall and slender, with rich, dark green foliage. Each 7 to 8 ft., heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 1000$ 8 to 9 ft ., heavy

1400
9 to 10 ft ., heavy
1800
10 to 12 ft ., heavy
2200
12 to 14 ft., heavy . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3000
Larger sizes, prices on application
J. virginiana cannarti. Cannari Cedar. A fine, pyramidal evergreen of compact growth. Has a wonderful winter color and is perfectly hardy. Deep, rich green foliage.

Each 2 to 3 ft .

| \$2 | 50 | 4 to 5 ft. |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

3 to 4 ft .
$350 \mid 5$ to 6 ft .

Juniperus excelsa stricta. Spiny Greek Juniper. A very ornamental evergreen; narrow, dense and of erect growth. Foliage is gray-green. Very desirable for formal effects. Slow grower kecping its columnar

 $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . 175
J. horizontalis depressa plumosa. Plumed Spreading Juniper. An exceedingly handsome, hardy, low-growing type; spreading and graceful in form. The silvery green foliage turns to a rich purple in autumn.

Each
Each
$11 / 2$ to 2 ft

| \$125 | 3 to 4 ft . | . \$4 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 200 | 4 to 5 ft . | 600 |
| 300 | 5 to 6 ft | 800 |


| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ............ 300 5 to 6 ft ................. 800 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

J. horizontalis glauca. Blue Creeping Juniper. A splendid plant for banks, rocky slopes, and rock-gardens. Makes a broad, densc mat on the ground and is very popular as a ground-cover.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$1 00 | $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$2 00 |
| 15 to 18 in. | 150 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 300 |

J. sabina. Savin Juniper. An excellent dwarf evergreen; fanlike in habit. Foliage a pleasing dark green color. Popular for mass effects.
 $11 / 2$ to 2 ft ................. $150 \mid 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$. .... 250
J. squamata meyeri. Meyer Juniper. A comparatively ncw variety, dwarf and of irregular habit of growth. The color is iridescent, the general effect being silvery blue, the tips taking purple tints in winter.
12 to $15 \mathrm{in} . \ldots .$.
15 to $18 \mathrm{in} \ldots \ldots$
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots$
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots .$.
Each
$\$ 500$ silvery gray foliage which kceps its color all vear.

| Each | 5 to 6 ft. |
| :--- | :--- |
| . | 50 |
| 6 to 7 ft. |  |
| 3 | 50 |
| 7 | to 8 ft. |
| 500 | 8 to 9 ft. |

Each
$\$ 60$

| 2 to 3 ft . | E2 50 | 6 to 7 ft ....................... . 800 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 350 | 7 to 8 ft .... . . . . . . . . . . . . 10 |

4 to 5 ft ............................................. 1300
J. virginiana elegantissima. Golden Red Cedar. Slender outline with golden tipped foliage. An excellent variety where color contrast is desired.
J. virginiana keteleeri. Keteleeri Red Cedar. Similar in habit of growth to the Virginia Red Cedar, but differs slightly in color, which is a deep green. Compact foliage.
Price of above two varieties:

| Each   <br> $\$ 2$ 50 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft}$. <br> 3 50 6 to 7 ft. |
| :--- | :--- |

Each 2 to 3 ft . $\$ 600$ 3 to 4 ft .

450 , 7 to 8 ft . 900
4 to 5 ft .
Red Cedar
growth.
Each ar. W mbling the Pfitzer Juniper in habit of growth.
$\$ 15008$ to 9 ft .
Each
\$20 00
2500

## PICEA - The Spruces

Picea alcockiana. Alcock Spruce. A Spruce of close-growing, graceful habit; glossy dark grecn foliagc. Each Each 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. .................. . $\$ 300 \mid 21 / 2$ to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 450$
Po.alba (canadensis). Wbite Spruce. While this bluish green species adapts itself to a great varicty of soils, it prefers moist rather than dry situations. It is a compact, erect grower, and is very long lived.
P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. This evergreen is much appreciated for its very rapid growth, thriftiness, and heavy masses of dark green foliage.
Frice of above two varieties:
Each
$\$ 075$
1
100
1
250
25
3
3

|  | 6 | Each $\$ 500$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 8 ft . | 750 |
| 8 to | 10 ft . | . 1200 |
| 10 to | 12 ft . | 1800 |

5 to 6 ft..................... $\$ 500$
2 to $2 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
10 to 12 ft .
1800
$\begin{array}{ll}3 & \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} . \\ 4 & \text { to } 5 \mathrm{ft} .\end{array}$

| Each |
| :---: |
| $\$ 1$ |
| $\$ 100$ |
| 1 |
| 2 |
| 2 |
| 3 |
| 3 | 00



Juniperus squamata meyeri (Meyer Juniper)

Picea excelsa pendula. Weeping Spruce. An unusual type of evergreen with weeping branches. It makes a fine specimen trce for lawn or rock-garden.
$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & \$ 350 \mid 3 \text { to } 4 \mathrm{ft} .\end{aligned}$
Each
P. pungens. Colorado Spruce. A hardy conifer of symmetrical growth. Makes fine lawn specimens and equally desirable as accent points among the darker Spruces. Foliage grcen to blue-green. Each Each

2200

5
8 to 8 ft
1600
P. pungens glauca. Blue Colorado Spruce. An evergreen of similar habit to the above, with distinct gray-blue foliage, which is dense and of a wonderful velvety texture. Really a beautiful tree. Each Each



P. pungens kosteri. Koster Blue Spruce. This is the bluest of the Spruces. In form and habit of growth it is compact, symmetrical, and shapely, and because of its intense coloring it is considered the most desirable of all the faneycolored evergrcens.

## Each

Each
1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$............ $\$ 250 \mid 4$ to $5 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . \$ 1400$
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . \ldots . . .400 \quad 5$ to $6 \mathrm{ft} \quad 1800$
$11 / 2$ to $2 \mathrm{ft} . .$. ....... . . 400

| to 6 ft . | 1800 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 2300 |
| * 7 to 8 ft | 3000 |



310 3 /2 $\mathrm{ft}$. . . . . . . . . . . 80

## PINUS . The Pines

Pinus flexilis. Limber Pine. A very hardy, upright-growing Pine with dark bluish green foliage.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| *2 to 3 ft . | \$3 50 | *5 to 6 ft . | \$8 50 |
| *3 to 4 ft . | 450 | * 6 to 7 ft . | 1200 |
| * 4 to 5 ft . | 600 |  |  |

P. montana mughus. Mugbo Pine. Dwarf evergreen. Slow growing, very hardy, compact and ncat in habit. Most valuable where a low, dense evergreen growth is desired and excellent for rock-gardens and foundations.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 15 in . | \$150 | 3 to 4 ft . | \$7 50 |
| 15 to 18 in . | 200 | 4 to 5 ft . | 1000 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 275 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 350 | 6 to 7 ft . | 2000 |

P. nigra (austriaca). Austrian Pine. A stately Pine, vigorous and rapid grower; very hardy. Long, rich green necdles. It thrives on any soil, inland or near the sea. One of the finest Pines for general planting, thriving in eithor the smoke- and gas-laden air of cities or the bracing salt air of the seashore. While it will stand trimming, it looks much better when allowed to grow naturally, when it will develop into a magnificent specimen.
2 to 3 ft .

| Each |
| :---: |
| .$\$ 200$ |
| . |
| .300 |
| .500 |
| . |
| 700 |
| . |$|$


| 7 to 8 ft . | \$1300 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 8 to 9 ft . | 18 |
| 9 to 10 ft . | 25 |
| 10 to 12 ft . | 35 |
| 12 to 14 ft . | 45 |

P. resinosa. Red Pine. Resembles the Austrian Pine in habit, the needles, however, being longer and darker, though not so eoarse or stiff. Quitc as desirable as the Austrian Pine.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$175 | 7 to 8 ft . | \$10 00 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 250 | 8 to 9 ft . | 1300 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 350 | 9 to 10 ft . | 2000 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 550 | 10 to 12 ft . | 3000 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 750 |  |  |

Pinus strobus. White Pine. An extremely rapid-growing Pine, and forms very beautiful specimens if permitted to develop in the open. Useful as lawn speeimens in the border, as a screen or windbreak, and is exceptionally fine for mass planting. Each Each 2 to $3 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . .$|  | 50 |
| :---: | ---: |
| 2 | 50 |


 5 to $6 \mathrm{ft} . . . . . . . . . . . .$.
 7 to $8 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . 1000 18 to $20 \mathrm{ft} . . .$. . . . . . . 9500
P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Desirable for its very rapid growth and adaptability to most soils. Silvery foliage. Will thrive under the most adversc conditions, making very picturesque landscape effects as it matures.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 f | \$150 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$500 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 200 | 12 to 14 ft . | 2000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 300 | 14 to 16 ft | 3000 |

P. thunbergi. Japanese Black Pine. A beautiful Pine with rich dark grcon needles and interesting outline. Good for seashore planting. Each Each



PSEUDOTSUGA. Douglas Fir. See Abies, page 18.
RETINOSPORA. See Chamæcyparis, pages 18 and 19.

## TAXUS • The Yews

Taxus baccata repandens. Spreading Englisb Yew. Of graceful, spreading form. The most prostrate of all the Yews, and one of the finest low-growing evergreens because of its adaptability to shade or sunlight.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 in . | \$2 00 | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | . \$6 50 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 f | 300 | *3 to 31/2 ft. | 1000 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 400 | *31/2 to 4 ft . | 14 |

T. canadensis. Canada Yew. A variety with low, spreading habit. It is one of the American Yews and is popular for that reason. Known locally as Ground Hemlock, it is found on shady hillsides and this should be kept in mind when planting. It can be trimmed as desircd.

ach
1000
1500
2000


Pfitzer Juniper. See page 19

Taxus cuspidata. Spreading Japanese Yew. A compact, spreading variety with rich, dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet berries in the autumn. Perfeetly hardy and valuable for many locations.

Each
S 150

|  | \$150 | $31 / 2$ to 4 ft | 00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 200 | 4 to 5 ft . | 1100 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$ | 300 | 5 to 6 ft . | 1800 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft | 450 | *6 to 7 ft . | 2600 |

$21 / 2$ to 3 ft .

| 4 | 50 | $* 6$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 6 | 00 | to 7 ft. |

T. cuspidata nana (brevifolia compacta). Dwarf Japanese Yew. An extremely hardy variety of irregular spreading habit. The branches are covered with black-green foliage. The choicest dwarf Yew. Each 12 to $15 \mathrm{in} . \ldots \ldots . . .{ }^{2} 81$
15 to 18 in ............ 250 15 to $18 \mathrm{in} . \ldots . . . . . . .250$. $251 / 2$ to 4 ft f. .......... $\$ 1600$
 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft} \ldots \ldots \ldots .$. T. cuspidata capitata. Upright Japanese Yew. This is the upright-growing or pyramidal form of the Japanese Yew, somewhat open in growth, with rieh, dark green foliage. Particularly beautiful when eovered with light green tip of new growth in the spring. A very choice evergreen.
Choice strain grown from selected cuttings, far superior to
rom selected cut
seedling plants
Each


## THUJA - The Arborvitæ

Thuja occidentalis. American Arborvita. The upright, flatleaved evergreen so commonly used as single specimens and for hedges and windbreaks. Will stand severe shearing.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$100 | 7 to 8 ft . | \$700 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 150 | 8 to 9 ft . | 900 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 225 | 9 to 10 ft . | 1200 |
| 5 to 6 ft . | 375 | 10 to 12 ft . | 1500 |
| 6 to 7 ft . | 500 |  |  |

T. occidentalis, Columbia. Columbia Arborvitx. PyramidaI form, with silvery tipped foliage. An excellent variety for


T. occidentalis compacta. Parsons' Arborvitx. A dwarf, ball-shaped form, with light green foliage; much used in foundation plantings. Each
 $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . 125
T. occidentalis ellwangeriana, Rheingold. Golden Tom Tbumb Arborvitæ. A dwarf form, with beautifuI golden foliage. Exceptionally fine for rock-gardens or borders.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 in . | \$150 | 15 to 18 in.. | \$2 50 |
| 12 to 15 in . | 200 | 18 to 24 in.. | 350 |

T. occidentalis globosa. American Globe Arborvitx. This small, dwarf evergreen is true to name, having a very round or globe-shaped outline. Very hardy, ornamental, and most satisfactory for border planting or low-growing hedges. Each Each



Thuja occidentalis lutea. George Peabody Arborvitx. A well-known variety forming a broad pyramid, with golden yellow foliage that is strikingly contrasted against the grays and greens of other evergreens.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . \$100 | 5 to 6 ft . | . \$4 50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 150 | 6 to 7 ft . | 600 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 250 | 7 to 8 ft . | 800 |
| 4 to 5 ft | 350 | 8 to 9 ft . | 1000 |

T. occidentalis plicata. Giant Arborvitx. Pyramidal shape. Deep blue-green foliage with triangular whitish spots. As its name implies, it attains considerable height.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$2 50 | 5 to 6 ft . | \$5 5 |
| to 4 ft . | 350 | 6 to 7 ft . | 750 |
| to 5 ft . | 450 | 7 to 8 ft . |  |

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arborvitx. This is one of the very best of the Arborvitæs. It is distinctly columnar in growth, while its glossy, dark green foliage is equally attractive both winter and summer. A formal plant, and fine for accents.

| fine for accents. | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | . 100 | 6 to 7 ft . | \$7 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 150 | 7 to 8 ft . | 1000 |
| to 4 ft | 225 | 8 to 9 ft . | 1200 |
| to 5 ft | 350 | 9 to 10 ft . | 1500 |
| to 6 ft | 500 | 10 to 12 ft . | 20 |

T. occidentalis rosenthali. Rosentbal Arborvitx. A compact tree, erect, columnar in growth, and with dark green, glossy foliage. Fine as specimens or for formal plantings.

|  | Each |  | Eac |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$1 50 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$4 50 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 200 | 5 to 6 ft . | 600 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 300 | 6 to 7 ft | 00 |

T. occidentalis sibirica. Siberian Arborvitæ. A hardy variety, forming a broad pyramid. Deep olive-green foliage; of slow growth. Useful in foundation plantings. Each

T. occidentalis spiralis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitx. Pyramidal in form with short, compact, twisted effect branches, which gives this variety more character than the common form. Valuable as an accent plant in foundation plantings.

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . |    <br> $\$ 1$ 65 to 7 ft. | \$7 |
| to 4 ft . | $200 \mid 7$ to 8 ft . | 1000 |
| 4 to 5 ft . | 350 8 to 9 ft . | 1200 |

5 to 6 ft .
350
500

8 to 9 ft .
1200
T. orientalis. Cbinese Arborvitx. A fast-growing variety which can be used where mass effect is desired, as a specimen or as a hedge. The foliage is very short and of an attractive green color.
T. orientalis pyramidalis. Cbinese Pyramidal Arborvitx. Neat, columnar habit; fast growing. Foliage bright green in summer, assuming a bronzy tint in winter.

T. orientalis aurea nana. Berckman's Golden Arborvitx. A very beautiful dwarf evergreen of round shape. Formal in habit, with golden yellow foliage. Slow growing.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10 to 12 in . | \$0 75 | 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | \$3 00 |
| 12 to 15 in . | 100 | 5 to 6 ft . | 3000 |
| 15 to 18 in . | 150 | 6 to 8 ft . | 4000 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 200 |  |  |

[^0]Thuja orientalis compacta. Chinese Compact Arborvitx. Bright green in color and of dwarf, columnar shape. Desirable for very formal cffects or for hedges. Each

|  | Each | $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | \$2 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 12 to 18 in . | \$1 00 | 3 to 4 ft . | 350 |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | 125 | 4 to 5 ft . | 500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 175 | 5 to 6 ft . | 800 |

T. standishi. Standish Arborvilx. This is a Ioose, open type of Arborvitæ, with rich green foliage that is more feathery in appearance than any of the other Arborvitæs. It is often used in informal plantings.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to $21 / 2$ | \$1 25 | 4 to 5 ft . | \$4 00 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 200 | 5 to 6 ft . | 550 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | 275 | 6 to 7 ft . | 700 |

There is always something of interest to be seen at Bulk's Nurseries, from the time the early Spring-Flowering Shrubs are a riot of color, through the blooming times of Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Dogwoods, Crabs, Japanese Cherries, Roses, Hardy Flowers and on through the rich foliage colors and berried effects of Autumn-always something of beauty and interest to be seen. We welcome visitors at all times and urge you to come and look around.

## TSUGA • The Hemlocks

Tsuga canadensis. American Hemlock. Most desirable evergreen tree, very graceful and adaptable for specimens or groups. A very delightful effect is obtained when grown as a hedge. The leaves are dull green, on branches that are slender and drooping.

|  | Each |  |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . | \$125 | 5 to |  | \$700 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 175 | 6 to |  | 100 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 225 | 7 to | 8 ft . | 1500 |
| 3 to $31 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 300 | 8 to | 9 ft . | 200 |
| $31 / 2$ to 4 ft . | 400 | 9 to 1 | 0 ft . | 2500 |
| to 5 ft . | 500 | 10 to 1 | 2 ft. | 3500 |

T. caroliniana. Carolina Hemlock. An attractive tree with dark green foliage and drooping branches. A trifle more open and thin in growth and habit than Canadensis.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $11 / 2$ to 2 ft | . 175 | 4 to 5 ft . | . $\$ 600$ |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. | 250 | 5 to 6 ft . | 900 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . | 300 | 6 to 7 ft . | 1200 |
| to 4 ft . | 450 |  |  |

## Evergreen Hedges

FROM time immemorial people have used hedges and fences to protect their property from intrusion and to secure privacy. Until recently an evergreen hedge meant quite an expense, but they have now come down to a price-level within the reach of every home-owner. We invite you to compare the prices listed below with the cost of a fence.

## ARBORVIT Æ

American. Makes a very dense, fast-growing hedge and will reach considerable height if left to grow. Set plants 2 to 3 feet apart. $10-100$ 2 to 3 ft. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 750$. $\$ 6000$ 3 to 4 ft . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 125010000 4 to $5 \mathrm{ft} . .$. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 190016500
Pyramidal. Because of its shapely habit of growth and deep green foliage, this makes a very fine hedge.
2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$.

| $\$ 7$ | 50 | $\$ 60$ |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 0 |  |  | 00

## HEMLOCK

The Hemlock hedge is ideal, and we recommend it as one of the most beautiful of evergreen hedges. Every year it grows increasingly beautiful. The Hemlock also grows well in shade, and lends itself nicely to shearing.

| 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: |
| \$10 00 | \$90 |
| 1500 | 125 |
| 2000 | 17500 |
| 2700 | 25000 |
| 4000 | 350 |

## A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS ON PLANTING

Always keep rools covered when plants are out of the ground. Dig bole large enough to receive plant without bending roots.
Break up subsoil and mix it tborougbly with rotted stable manure.
Set plants sligbly deeper than they stood at the nursery.
Work in good soil among roots so as to leave no air-pockets.
Fill bole and tamp soil down thorougbly with ibe beel of shoe or lamping tool.
Leave slight depression around pland to catcb the water, and water thoroughly.


## JAPANESE YEW HEDGE

Without doubt, this is the grandest of all the evergreens for hedges. In England and on the Continent, Yew hedges make up a large part of the charm of the landscape. The deep, rich, dark green foliage makes them a beautiful thing to behold. Plant a Yew hedge now and enjoy it all the days of your life.

| Spreading (Taxus cuspidala). | 10 | 100 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 to 18 -in. spread. | \$1200 | \$100 00 |
| $11 / 2$ to $2-\mathrm{ft}$. spread. | 1500 | 12500 |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. spread | 2500 | 22500 |
| Upright (T. capitala) |  |  |
| 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., light plants | 750 |  |
| 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$., light plants | 1750 | 15000 |
| $21 / 2$ to 3 ft ., light plants | 2500 | 22500 |
| 3 to 4 ft ., light plants | 3500 | 30000 |

## BULK'S HARDY ROSES

ROSES - the mere name is an inspiration to garden lovers. Nothing can take the place of the Rose. Almost every home has room for at least a few. Roses will grow in any fertile soil, but are much improved in bloom, fragrance, and beauty by rich soil, liberal fertilizing, and good cultivation. Branches should be well cut back early each spring.

All Roses, except field-grown Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals, carry our regular guarantee

## HYBRID TEA ROSES



Better Times. Plant Pat pointed buds and large, brilliant cerise blooms on long stems. \$1.25 each.
Betty Uprichard. Orange-carmine, tinged with salnon-pink.
Carrie Jacobs Bond. Plant Patent No. 158. Very Iarge, extremcly double, rose-pinkflower, flushed crimson at center, intensely fragrant, on long stems. $\$ 1.25$ each.
Charles K. Douglas. Scarlet-crimson.
Columbia. Vivid pink.
Countess Vandal. Plant Patent No. 38. Sensational new Rose of great bcauty, with coppery pink and gold flowers. \$1 each.

Crimson Glory. Plant Patent No. 105. Large, well-formed flowers of intense deep vivid crimson, shaded ox-blood-red. Vigorous and free-blooming. $\$ 1.25$ each.

Etoile de France. Vivid crimson, bright cerise center.
Golden Dawn. Lemon-yellow, sweet-scented double bloom.

Joanna Hill. Indian-yellow center, goldbuff petaIs. Choice.
Killarney White. Pure white; fragrant.
Lady Alice Stanley. Coral-rose, shaded pink.

Mme. Joseph Perraud. Beautiful blooms of nasturtium-buff, with tint of sheIIpink. The nearest approach to pure buff. \$1.50 each.

Mme. Jules Bouche. Glistening white.
Mevrouw G. A. van Rossem. Vivid orangeapricot, sweet-scented flowers.
Mrs. E. P. Thom. Beautiful shade of unfading yellow.
Nigrette. Plant Patent No. 87. (New.) "The Black Rose of Sangerhausen." Fragrant, deep maroon blooms with blackish velvet shcen. $\$ 1.50$ each.
President Herbert Hoover. Flaming scarlet and yellow. Fine garden Rose.
Radiance. Carmine-pink.
Red Radiance. Bright carmine-salmon, shaded red.
Roslyn. (New.) Golden yellow with orange splashings.
Talisman. (Ncw.) Large; yellow and copper, suffused pink in bud.
Ville de Paris. Buttercup-yellow.


Crimson Glory

## SPECIAL ROSE COLLECTION

10 extra-fine varieties of Everblooming Hy$\$ 6.50$ brid Tea Roses, strong
2-year, field-grown, the
best that can be bought. Regular
price, 75 cts. each
Betty Uprichard. Orangecarminc, tinged with salmonpink.
Charles K. Douglas. Scarletcrimson.
Columbia. Vivid pink; fragrant.
Etoile de France. Vivid crimson, bright ccrise center.
Killarney White. Pure white; fragrant.
Mrs. E. P. Thom. Clear, unfading yellow. Very desirable. President Herbert Hoover. Flaming scarlet and yellow.
Radiance. Carminc-pink.
Roslyn. Golden yellow.
Talisman. Yellow and copper.
Special price (if called for at Nursery) \$6.50. Price delivered, \$7.00. The same Collection in pots, $\$ 1.50$ extra


Pres. Herbert Hoover


Roslyn


Radiance


## CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

Prices, cxcept where noted: Each 10 In Pots $\begin{array}{llllll}\$ 0 & 75 & \$ 6 & 00 & \$ 1 & 00\end{array}$ Strong plants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 0$ 友 75 \$6 00
Extra-large, 4 and 5 -yr. plants. $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2$ each.
American Pillar. Cherry-pink, white center.
*BLAZE (New Everblooming Paul's SearIct Climber). Plant Patent No. 10. We consider this an outstanding triumph in Rose-growing-a Paul's Scarlet Climber that will bloon all season and provide a continuous supply of rich vivid scarlet Roses. $\$ 1$ each.
Breeze Hill. Double; pink. Excellent variety.
EASLEA'S GOLDEN RAMBLER. Plant Patent No. 114. Large, full-petaled, fragrant yellow Roses in profusion. Midseason. \$1 each.
Dorothy Perkins. Shell-pink. A very popular variety.
Dr. W. Van Fleet. Flesh-pink.
Emily Gray. Golden yellow.
Excelsa. Brilliant scarlet-crimson
Glendale. Double; white. Beautiful bud.
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin. (New.) Fragrant Climbing Rose from Barcelona, Spain. Color is iridescent pearl-pink, with claret-carmine markings on outer petals.
*New Dawn. Plant Patent No. 1-first plant patented under the U. S. Patent Laws. (New.) Everblooming Climbing Rose. Color is soft blush-pink and the flowers are large and full. $\$ 1.50$ each.
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Flashing and vivid scarlet.
*PRINCESS VAN ORANGE. New, sensational climbing sport of Gloria Mundi. Plant Patent No. 106. Strong growth and rich green foliage. Masses of reddish orange Roses in great elusters. \$1 each.
Silver Moon. Pure waxy white. A truly beautiful Rose.
Tausendschon. Varies from pink to white.
White Dorothy Perkins. Pure white, double flowers.

## BABY or DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES

| Prices, except where noted: | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2-yr., field-grown plants. | \$0 75 | \$650 |
| 2 -yr., in pots | 100 | 850 |

Anne Poulsen. Plant Patent No. 182. Large, fragrant, semidouble, scarlet-crimson flowers. \$1 each.
Golden Salmon. Reddish orange flowers in large clusters.
Orange Perfection. Beautiful orange-color.
Orleans. Vivid rosy crimson.
Paul Grampel. Fine shade of orange-red.
Rudolph Kluis. Vermilion buds and flowers in large clusters.


Mrs. R. M. Finch


Mme. Joseph Perraud

## MRS. R. M. FINCH

Plant Patent applied for
Large, bright rose-pink flowers. Vigorous grower. One of the finest Polyanthas. \$1 each.

## HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

| Prices: |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Strong, | -yr., field-grown plants. | \$0 75 | \$7 00 |
| Strong | -yr in pots . | 100 |  |

Strong, 2-yr., in pots........................
Frau Karl Druschki. Large white blooms.
Gen. Jacqueminot. Scarlet-erimson.
Magna Charta. Large; bright rose.

## MISCELLANEOUS ROSES

F. J. Grootendorst. H. Rug. Pink and red flowers which come in clusters and are persistently produced from early spring to frost. No Rose excels it in continucus bloom. Fine for single specimens or for hedges.
$\begin{array}{llrl} & \text { Each } & 10 \\ \text { Strong, field-grown, 2-yr. plants . . . . . . . . } \$ 0 & 65 & \$ 5 & 50 \\ \text { 3-yr. and 4-yr. plants .............. } & 85 & 750\end{array}$
r. E. M. Mills. H. Sp. Profusion of primrose-pink flowers along branches.

|  | Each |  | Each |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | . $\$ 075$ | 4 to 5 ft . | \$150 |
| 3 to 4 ft . | . 100 |  |  |

Rosa hugonis. Hugonis Rose. Long, gracefully arching branches filled with glorious yellow single flowers at lilac-time. Tall, strong-growing shrub.


3 to 4 ft .
100
Rosa rugosa. Red and Wbite Japanese Fose.

|  | Each | 10 |  | Each | 10 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 to 3 ft . | \$0 60 | \$500 | 4 to 5 ft | \$1 50 | $\$ 1250$ |
| 3 to 4 ft | 100 | 750 |  |  |  |

## HARDY PERENNIALS

IT IS no wonder that these old-fashioned hardy garden flowers continue to increase in popularity, for there is not a time during the whole flowering season when some hardy perennial is not in bloom, and when, during the late summer, few shrubs are in blossom, these little plants may be depended on for attractive display.

Plant perennials this year in the flower-bed where you have been using annuals. Every year you have to replace annuals, whereas the perennials come up each season with very little work or expense.

You do not need a large estate to have an oldfashioned garden or border from which you ean pick flowers from early spring until late fall. Let us help plan your garden.

The size mentioned in the deseription indicates the height the plants may be expeeted to attain at maturity; the month represents the season of bloom.

There are no finer autumn flowers than the modern Chrysanthemums and you will like our new varieties.

## Perennials marked ( $\dagger$ ) are suitable for rock-gardens

Prices for Perennial Plants, except where otherwise noted: Strong field-grown plants, 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ per doz., $\$ 18$ for 100 plants; large clumps, 35 to 50 cts.


ALTHたA. Hollybock. 5 to 8 ft . AII shades of Red, White, Pink, and Yellow; double and single.
$\dagger$ ALYSSUM saxatile. Golden Tuft. 4 to 12 in . Showy masses of compact yellow flowers in April and May.
ANCHUSA italica, Dropmore. 4 ft . Intense blue flowers on branched stems. May to July.
ANEMONE japonica, September Charm. A new and valuable variety of Ancmone. Delicate silvery pink shaded with rose. Blooms early Scptember. 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
AQUILEGIA. Columbine. 2 to $21 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Pink, Red, Blue, and Lavender. May to July.
$\dagger$ ARABIS alpina. Rock-Cress. 5 in. Mat of gray-green foliage with cloud of pure white flowers in April and May.
$\dagger$ ARMERIA maritima. Tbrift. 6 in. Dense heads of pink flowers on tufts of narrow evcrgrcen foliage. May, June. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
ARTEMISIA, Silver King. 3 ft , Masses of silvery gray foliagc. Uscful for decorating or with bouqucts. Excellent for perennial border. 30 cts. cach, $\$ 3$ per doz.
ASTERS. Sec pagc 29.
ASTILBE japonica, Queen Alexandra and Vori Sicton. 1 to 2 ft . June. 35 cts. cach, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ AUBRIETIA, Hybrids. Fulse Wall Cress. 6 in. Violet-blue flowers in dense masses in April and May.
$\dagger$ BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. 6 in . Improved, double flowering; various colors.
$\dagger$ CAMPANULA carpatica. Blue Harebell. 8 in . Large, light blue flowers.
C. persicifolia. Bellfower. 2 ft . Mixed. June, July.
CARYOPTERIS incana superba. 3 ft. Graceful clusters of flowerspink, bluc, and whitc. September, October. 35 cts. cach, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
CENTAUREA dealbata. Persian Centaurea. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Deep pink flowers in July and Aug. Very desirable.
C. montana. Mountain Bluet. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Violet-blue, thistle-like flowers from June until Sept.
$\dagger$ CERASTIUM tomentosum. Snow-in-Summer. 6 in . Silvery foliage and masses of white flowers. May, June.
$\dagger$ CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. 6 in. Loves moist and shady places. May.
COREOPSIS grandiflora. 2 to 3 ft . Bright yellow flowers from June to frost if flowers are cut as they fade.
CHRYSANTHEMUM, Hardy. Flowers that last until frost.
Any of the following choice named varieties, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Crimson Splendor. Flower large, rich crimson, with yellow center. Jean Cumming. Pure white; largc. Jean Treadway. Sparkling pink flower with rose center; large.
Mixed Varieties. 25 cts. each, $\$ 2.50$ pcr doz.
$\dagger$ C. maximum. Sbasta Daisy. 1 to 2 ft . Large, daisy-like white flowers with ycllow centers. June to Sept.

Chrysanthemum, Astrid. Plant Patent pending. New hardy Chrysanthcmum. Beautiful soft pink, apricot-shaded flowers with yellow centers. Extremely hardy and blooms in profusc masses. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Judith Anderson. Button type. Flowers are rich shade of golden ycllow. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ Pink Cushion. Dwarf type with masses of pink flowers from October to frost. For border or rock-garden. 45 cts. each, $\$ 4.50$ per doz.
Korean Chrysanthemums. See page 29.
DELPHINIUM bellamosum. Larkspur. $21 / 2$ to 3 ft . TaIl spikes of dark blue flowers in June, July.
D. grandiflorum chinense. Cbinese Delphinium. 2 ft . Gentian-blue flowers. Feathcry foliagc.
D., Gold Medal Hybrids. Improved Larkspur. The flowers are large, in all shades of blue, and are carricd on 2-foot spikes. 35 c cach, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
DIANTHUS barbatus. Sweet William. 1 to $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Showy clusters of Red, Pink, and White. May, Junc.
$\dagger$ D. deltoides. Maiden Pink. 8 in. Beautiful sprays of pink flowers. Exccllent for rock-garden. 30 cts . cach, $\$ 3$ per doz.
$\dagger$ D. plumarius. Garden Pink. 1 ft . Great masses of pink, white, and magenta blooms all summer.
DIELYTRA spectabilis. Bleedingbeart. 1 to 2 ft . Drooping, heartshaped flowers of white and rose. Valuable for planting in the shade. May to July. 50 cts. cach, $\$ 5$ per doz.

FUNKIA. See Hosta.
GAILLARDIA aristata (grandiflora). Perennial Gaillardia. 2 ft . Daisy-like blossoms of orange-yellow, banded with red, all summer.
G., Mr. Sherbrook. Large, bright golden yellow flowers with a palcr yellow cushion. Blooms from early summer until autumn. 50 ets. cach, $\$ 5$ per doz.
†GEUM, Mrs. Bradshaw. $11 / 2 \mathrm{ft}$. Large, double orange-scarlet; all summer.
$\dagger$ G., Lady Stratheden. 18 in. Large, double, golden yellow flowers all summer.
GYPSOPHILA paniculata. Baby's Breath. 3 to 4 ft . Very minute, delicate white flowers. June to August.
$\dagger$ G. repens Bodgeri. A new and useful dwarf form of Gypsophila. Airy, white, double flowers, changing to pink in July and August. Excellent for rockery. 50 ets. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily. Rich yellowish orange, lily-like flowers in early summer.
$\dagger$ HEUCHERA sanguinea. CoralBells. Dainty, bright erimson flowers on 18 -inch stems from June to Scptember. Excellent for rock-garden. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
HIBISCUS. Marsb Mallow. 5 to 6 ft . A large-leaved plant, producing Iarge, showy flowers throughout the summer. Fine for massing in moist places. Red, Pink, and White.
HOLLYHOCKS. See Althæa, page 26.
HOSTA lancifolia undulata (Funkia). Wavy-leaf Plantain Lily. Long, narrow, wavy-edged Icaves, with margins; pale lilac flowers.
$\dagger$ BERIS gibraltarica. Evergreen Candytuft. White. April, May.
IRIS germanica. German Iris. These vary in height from 2 to 3 feet, blooming in June in shades of purple, lavender, blue, yellow, and white.
Any of the following choice named varieties, 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Alcazar. Purple and violet-blue.
Cluny. Lilac-bluc.
Her Majesty. Rose.
Lent A. Williamson. Blue and royal purple.
Marsh Marigold. Golden ycllow.
Miranda. Violet-blue.
Sherwin-Wright. Golden yellow.
Pallida, Princess Beatrice. Bluelavender.
Prospero. Lavendcr.
Mixed Varieties. 25 cts. eaeh, $\$ 2.50$ per doz.
I. Kaempferi. Japanese Iris. 2 to 3 ft . Large, flat flowers in many colors. Last of June.
$\dagger 1$. pumila. Miniature Iris. Dwarf yellow Iris that do not execed 4 inches in height and bloom in April and May. Good for bordcring beds or for the rockery.

1. sibirica. Siberian Iris. 2 to 3 ft . Grass-like foliage with clusters of blue or yellow flowers. Adapted for mass and waterside planting. May, June.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gayfeather. Rich purple flowers on 4 -foot spikes in midsummer.
$\dagger$ LINARIA cymbalaria. Kenilwortb Ivy. Long, trailing herb. Small, pretty lilac flowers. June to August.
LUPINUS polyphyllus. Washington Lupine. 3 ft . Large spikes of flowers in various colors. Prefer semi-shady location. May, June.
LYCHNIS chalcedonica. Maltese Cross. 2 to 3 ft . Flat heads of bright scarlet blooms, borne on stout, Ieafy stems. July, August.
L. viscaria flore-pleno. Campion. Double rose-pink flowers in Junc and July.
$\dagger$ NEPETA mussini. Catnip. 12 in . Spreading plant with masses of light blue flowers in May and June.
PACHYSANDRA terminalis. Japanese Spurge. An evergreen groundcover with dark green leaves and white flowers. Valuable for planting in the shade where grass will not grow. Field-grown, nedium plants, $\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 12$ per 100 ; field-grown, strong plants, $\$ 2$ for $10, \$ 15$ per 100 .

## PÆONIA • Peony

One of the most satisfactory of the perennials. Immense, double flowers in all colors. Choice varieties. June.
Aurora. Attractive salmon-white.
Gloire de Charles Gombault. Outer petals flesh-pink with clear salmon center.
Linne. Very Iarge, bright, deep pink flowers.
Mme. Emile Lemoine. Among the finest of all whites.
Monsieur Krelage. Large, full flower of deep wine-red; very fragrant.
Officinalis rubra. Rich deep erimson. A very fine variety.
Officinalis rosea. Rich pink
Pomponette. Very fine; Iilac-rose.
All Peonies, medium-sized plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 6$ for 10 ; large plants, $\$ 1$ each, $\$ 7.50$ for 10 ; mixed colors, 60 cts. each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .

## PHLOX

During the dry, hot summer weather, when vegetation looks its worst, these plants can be depended on to brighten the garden with their brilliant colors, ranging from white to rich crimson.

30 cts. each, $\$ 1$ for $4, \$ 2.50$ per doz., except where noted. Larger size clumps, 40 cts. each, $\$ 4$ per doz.
Africa. Brilliant carminc-red with blood-red eye. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
B. Comte. Rieh satiny purplc-red flowers. Tall grower.
Beacon. Bright eherry-rcd. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
Columbia. Plant Patent No. 118. A wonderful new introduetion. Soft eameo-pink blooms in great profusion. Not subject to mildew and vcry hardy. 45 ets. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 3, $\$ 4.50$ per doz.
Commander. Crimson-red, darker eye. 35 cts. cach, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.

PHLOX, continued
East Hampton. Salmon-pink; Iarge trusses.
Feuerbrand. Large; bright red.
General Van Heutz. Salmon-red with grayish eye.
Marechal French. Deep pink.
Mrs. Jenkins. Purc white.
Peach Blow. Delicate pink.
$\dagger$ PHLOX subulata atropurpurea. Bright purple-red. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.
$\dagger$ P. subulata, Vivid. Bright ficry rose. Very showy in rockery. 35 cts . each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ P. subulata rosea, alba, lilacina. Moss Pinks. Creeping varieties with moss-Iike, evergreen foliage, eovered with pink, whitc or lilac-colored flowers in spring.

PHYSOSTEGIA virginiana. False Dragonhead. 2 to 3 ft . Delicate pink flowers in June and July.
PLATYCODON grandiflorum. Balloon Floter. 2 ft . Balloon-shaped, violet-blue blooms. July to Sept.
$\dagger$ POTENTILLA multifida. Cinquefoil. Low plant, fine for roekery, with rich orange flowers all summer. 35 ets. cach, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.
$\dagger$ PRIMULA acaulis. Englisb Primrose. 6 to 9 in. Bright lemon-yellow flowers in April and May. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
PYRETHRUM hybridum. Persian or Painted Daisy. 2 ft . Red, pink, and white, Daisy-like blooms. Single or double. May to July.
$\dagger$ RANUNCULUS. Buttercup. 1 ft . A prctty, double-flowering bright golden yellow flower in May and June.
SCABIOSA caucasica. Blue Bonnet. 3 ft . Valuable for cutting. Soft Iaven-der-blue. 30 cts. eaeh, $\$ 3$ per doz.
$\dagger$ SEDUM album. White Stonecrop. 2 to 3 in . Solid masses of white flowers.
$\dagger$ S. coccineum. Pink Stonecrop. 4 to 5 in . Beautiful rosy pink flowers.
$\dagger$ S. sarmentosum. Stringy Stonecrop. 6 in. Rapid-growing. May and July.
$\dagger$ S. spectabile. Sbowy Sedum. 1 ft . Large, flat heads of pink flowers. August, September.
$\dagger$ SEMPERVIVUM. House-leek. 4 to 6 in. Evergrcen succulents which increase by rosettes. Ideal for rockery.
SHASTA DAISY. See Chrysanthemums, page 26.
STATICE latifolia. Great Sea Lavender. Immense, candelabra-like heads of minute, purplish blue flowers in July and August.
$\dagger$ STOKESIA. Cornflower Aster. $11 / 2$ to 2 ft . Large lavender-blue flowers from July until October.
THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. Meadow Rue. 1 to 3 ft . Masses of pure white flowers. Graceful foliage. May to July. 35 cts. caeh, $\$ 3.50$ per doz.



Gaillardia, Mr. Sherbrook
THYMUS citriodorus. Creeping Tbyme.
4 in. ExecIlent for rock-garden. Foliage has a strong lemon scent.
$\dagger$ T. coccineus. Creeping Thyme. 3 to 4
in. Creeping; dark green foliage. Blooms June and July.
$\dagger$ TUNICA saxifraga. Tunic Flower. 6 in.
Minute, dark green foliage; pink flowers. July to September.


Cluysanthernum, Pink Cushion

VALERIANA officinalis. Hardy Garden Heliotrope. 3 ft . Beautiful, fragrant, light pink and white flowers. June, July.
VERONICA longifolia subsessilis. Speedwell. BeautifuI bluestudded flower-spikes from July to Scptember. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz. $\dagger$ V. repens. Creeping Speedwell. 2 to 4 in . Low, trailing plant with bluc flowers; carpet effect. Nay.
$\dagger$ VINCA minor. Myrtle. A familiar cvergreen creeper with small blue flowers. Splendid ground-cover. $\$ 1.50$ for $10, \$ 12$ per 100.
†VIOLA, Jersey Gem. Rieh, slightly fragrant violet flowers aII summer. 30 cts. each, $\$ 3$ per doz.
$\dagger$ V. odorata (Governor Herrick Violet). Large flowers in rich shade of blue. Does weII in shadc.

## Perennial Collection

Strong Field-grown Plants
A COLLECTION of 3 plants each of 10 varieties, which will furnish flowers from early spring until frost ( 30 in all) for

Centaurea. Blue. June-September.
Coreopsis. Yellow. June to frost.
Garden Pink. Mixed colors. All summer.
Lupine. Blue. May, June.
Lychnis chalcedonica. Scarlet. July, August.
Phlox, East Hampton. Salmonpink. Midsummer.
Physostegia. Pink. June, July.
Siberian Iris. Blue. June, July.
Statice. Purplish blue. July, August.
Stokesia. Lavender-blue. June to October.

## Rock-Garden Collection

30 fine, low-growing Perennials for Rock-Gardens
$\$ 5.50\binom{$ Regular }{ Price $\$ 7.85} \$ 5.50$
3 Campanula carpatica. Blue. All summer.
3 Dianthus plumarius. Mixed. All summer.
3 Geum, Lady Stratheden. Yellow. Midsummer.
3 Lychnis haageana. Red. July, August.
2 Sedum coccineum. Rosepink. July, August.
4 Sedum sarmentosum. YelIow. May to July.
2 Sempervivum. Rosette of green. September, October.
3 Thymus citriodorus. Purple. Lemon scent. June, July.
4 Tunica saxifraga. Rose-pink. July to September.
3 Veronica repens. Blue. May

## ASTERS

$\dagger$ ASTER alpinus, Goliath. Blue Mountain Daisy. 5 in. Large blue Daisies with golden disk. Flowers in May and June.

## New Dwarf

One of the finest new introductions in perennials. Bloom in September and form a mound of blossoms.
$\dagger$ Countess of Dudley. 9 in. Clear pink with yellow eye. $\dagger$ Lady Henry Maddocks. 1 ft . Pale pink.
$\dagger$ Victor. 9 in. Lavender-blue.
All new Dwarf Asters, 30 cts . each, $\$ 3$ per doz.

## Novi-Belgi New Lovely Baby Asters.

Little Boy Blue. Double flowers, 1 inch acros's, of deep lavender-blue. Compact plants, 2 feet tall. Blooms in September. 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.
Little Pink Lady. Single flowers, $11 / 4$ inches in diameter, of pale pink. Plants slightly over 2 feet taII. Blooms in September. 50 cts . each, $\$ 5$ per doz.

## CHRYSANTHEMUMS

## Korean Hybrids

A new race of garden Chrysanthemums of great beauty and usefulness. Plants are bushy, compact, and bear huge sprays of flowers. Early blooming and hardy.
Aphrodite. Soft shadc of pink tinting to ivory. Single flowers.
Saturn. Sparkling orange and bronze, single flowers in great profusion. A rich autumn color.
Venus. Vivid pink, sweetly fragrant, single flowers. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3.50$ per doz. Heavy plants, 50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz.


Aster, Little Boy Blue

## Chrysanthemums, Double Types

Indian Summer. Large, fully double flowers of a warm shade of glowing chestnut-orangc. Plants are sturdy and compact. Romany. Large, double flowers of a soft glowing shade of red flushed with bronze.
50 cts. each, $\$ 5$ per doz. Heavy plants, 75 cts. each, $\$ 7.50$ per doz.


Saturn

Venus
Aphrodite

## Vines and Climbers

## All Strong, Field-grown Plants

FOR quick results in covering the bare sides and softening the sharp angles of buildings, hiding unsightly lences, beautifying and shading porches, bowers, and summer-houses, vines and climbers are indispensable. The sweeping vines about a porch appeal to everyone.


## CELASTRUS

Celastrus scandens. American Bittersweet. Beautiful vine with orange and red berries that retain color when cut and dried. Each 10 Medium plants. ....... $\$ 050$
Strong plants......... $100 \quad \$ 900$ Extra-strong plants... 2001750

## HEDERA

Hedera helix. English Ivy. Evergreen climbing vine. Ideal wall-cover.
 ROSES, CLIMBING. See Roses

## LONICERA

Lonicera japonica halliana. Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. Very fragrant white flowers in June. Rapid grower $\begin{array}{llll}\text { and very hardy. } & \text { Each } \\ \text { Medium plants. }\end{array} \quad \$ 030 \begin{array}{ll}10 \\ \$ 20\end{array}$ | Medium plants $\ldots \ldots$ | . $\$ 0$ | 30 | $\$ 250$ |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Strong plants $\ldots \ldots$ | 45 | 400 |  | Extra-strong plants ... $60 \quad 500$

L. sempervirens magnifica. New Everblooming Climbing Honeysuckle. Bears flowers continuously from early June until Iate October. Flowers are rich orange-scarlet color and come in great terminal clusters. Strong field-grown plants. .... $\$ 0 \begin{aligned} & \text { Each } \\ & 75 \\ & \text { Extra-strong plants........... } \\ & 1\end{aligned} 100$

## POLYGONUM

Polygonum auberti. Silver Lace Vine. Vigorous vine reaching 25 feet, covered with masses of beautiful foamy white flowers all summer and faII.
Medium plants ....... $\$ 075 \quad \$ 700$
Strong plants ......... 100900

## LYCIUM

Lycium chinense. Matrimony Vine. Beautiful vine with violet flowers in June followed by red berries. Each Medium plants .............. $\$ 050$
Strong plants .................. 75

## WISTERIA

Wisteria sinensis. Cbinese Wisteria. Tall-growing; clusters of pea-shaped purple flowers in May. Our plants are not seedlings, but are all grafted plants, which assure blooming at an early age.

Each ${ }^{10}$
Medium plants ....... $\$ 075$ \$6 50
Strong plants ......... 100
Extra-strong plants $\$ 2$ to $\$ 3.50$.

FRUITS In the extremities of the lawn or upon the adjoining lot, plant fruit trees. They will bountifully reward you in the fruit they yield, which you will enjoy eating right from the trees or in winter as prescrves and jam. The fruit-garden can easily be made a part of the scheme for beautifying your property. Flowers along the walk to the orchard will brighten the way and provide blooms for cutting.

## APPLES

EARLY VARIETIES
Red Astrachan. Red. July, August. Yellow Transparent. Yellow. July, August.

## AUTUMN VARIETIES

McIntosh. Red. November to February.

## WINTER VARIETIES

Baldwin. Red. January to ApriI.
Delicious. Yellow and red. November to January.
Rhode Island Greening. Greenish yellow. December to April.
Hyslop Crab. Large, dark crimson.
Prices of all Apples: Each 2 and 3-yr. .................. $\$ 135$ 6 to 8 ft ., selected, 4 to 5 -yr. 250 8 to 10 ft ., sel., 6 to 8 -yr. $\$ 4$ to 700 10 to 12 ft ., selected..... $\$ 8$ to 1200 Larger trees . . . . . . . . . $\$ 15$ to 4500

## PEACHES

Belle of Georgia. Early; white; frcestone.
Crawford Late. Late; yellow; freestone.
Elberta. Early; jellow; very popular frccstone.
Any of the above varieties: 3 to 4 ft .
4 to 6 ft , strong
6 to 8 ft ., cxtra strong . . . . . . . 250

## CHERRIES

Gov. Wood. Sweet.
Montmorency. Sour.
Black Tartarian. Sweet.

## Early Richmond. Sour.

 2 and 3-yr 4-yr.............. . . $\$ 150$
## PEARS

Bartlett. Early.
Kieffer. Late.
Clapp's Favorite. Early.
Seckel. Late. Each
4 to 6 ft ., selected, 2 and 3-yr. . $\$ 150$
6 to 8 ft ., selected, $4-\mathrm{yr} . . . . . . .250$

## PLUMS

Burbank. Cherry-red. Each
2 to 3-yr. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $\$ 135$
4-yr.
200

## QUINCES

Champion and Orange. Each
2 to 3-yr. . . ................... $\$ 125$
3 and 4-yr.
175

## AMERICAN BLACK WALNUT

Ohio. A very good growing tree and early bearer. Thin-shelled nuts that are casy to crack and arc of excellent flavor. Each
6 to 8 ft . \$2 50

## CURRANTS

Red and White. 30c. each, $\$ 2.50$ for
10 ; extra large, 50 c. each, $\$ 4.50$ for 10 .

## GRAPES

Catawba. Fine red Grape.
Concord. Blue; early; fine flavor. Most popular standard Grape grown today.
Niagara. The best standard white.
Worden. Black; large berries.


## GOOSEBERRIES

These two varicties are recognized as the standards.
Downing. Green. Houghton. Red.
Both, 35 c. each, $\$ 3$ for 10 ; extra Iarge, 60 c. each, $\$ 5$ for 10 .

## RASPBERRIES

Everbearing. Require very Iittle attention and supply plenty of delicious berries. 15 c . each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 ; extra strong, 25 c. each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .

## BLACKBERRIES

Eldorado. One of the best early to midseason sorts. 15c. each, $\$ 1.25$ for 10 ; extra strong, 25 c . each, $\$ 2$ for 10 .

## RHUBARB

Sutton. 35 cts. each, $\$ 3$ for 10.

Spraying of Fruit Trees.

## LAWN SEED AND FERTILIZERS

*BULK'S CHOICE LAWN SEED. A choice mixture containing. Creeping Bent and other high-quality grasses. This mixture has been prepared especially for Long Island soil and weather conditions. 5 lbs. $\$ 3,10 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 5.50$, 100 Ibs. $\$ 45$
*SUNNYSIDE LAWN SEED. A specially prepared mixture containing durable grasses in good proportion. 5 Ibs. $\$ 2,10$ Ibs. $\$ 3.50,100$ Ibs. $\$ 30$.
*BONEMEAL. 100 lbs . $\$ 3.50$.
*SHEEP MANURE. 100 lbs. \$3.25.
*PLANTSPUR SHEEP MANURE. 10 lbs. 75 cts., 25 lbs. $\$ 1.50$.
*IRREGULAR FLAGSTONE for WALKS. In colors. 30 cts. per sq. ft., $\$ 25$ per 100 sq. ft.
*IMPROVED GRANULATED PEAT MOSS. For mulching and as general soil-improver. (20 bushels for bale.) $\$ 3.50$ per bale, $\$ 30$ for 10 bales.
*STRATIFIED ROCK for ROCK-GARDENS. 100 Ibs. $\$ 2.50,1000$ lbs. $\$ 20,2000 \mathrm{lbs} . \$ 30$.

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